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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 102— BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY, 2, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Disastrous Blaze In Bombay.

—:o:—

OVER 1,000 PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS

Block Of Buildings Near J. J. Hospital, A Heap Of Ruins

FIRE-FIGHTERS' GALLANT EFFORT AT RESCUE WORK.

A disastrous fire in which eight huge buildings and about 500 residents were involved, broke out on Friday afternoon near J. J. Hospital, which threw the locality into considerable panic. The fire originated in a timber godown and in a few minutes the adjoining buildings were enveloped with smoke.

On receipt of information, Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, went to the spot. Mr. Coombs, requisitioned all the fire engines of the city and it took two hours in spite of the combined efforts of all fire engines to bring the fire under control.

Five lascars of the fire brigade and Mr. Nagle, Station Officer, Byculla Fire Brigade, were injured while fighting the flames. Although the fire was brought under control at about 6 p.m. some of the fire engines were kept working till early Saturday morning.

The fire spread from one building to the other and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the fire brigade men eight buildings caught fire in a few minutes. One building which was about hundred yards away also caught fire, as sparks fell on a mattress which was kept on the roof.

The police as well as the fire brigade staff safely brought down all the residents of the eight buildings numbering over a thousand. The cause of fire is not known, but the damage is estimated at about Rs. 3 lacs.

WAFDISTS DEFY GOVERNMENT BAN AND RUSH RAILWAY STATION.

But Police Shunt Carriages To Desolate Region And Knock Down Ex-Premier.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 1.

Cairo.—Though four Wafdists and two police are reported to have been injured in the affray at the railway station here to-day the affair had a comic ending. Five hundred Wafdists and Liberals, including ex-Premiers, ex-Ministers, ex-Senators and ex-Deputies, headed by Nahas Pasha and Mahmud Pasha, endeavoured to entrain for Tanta (Wafd stronghold), in defiance of the Government prohibition and rushed the guarded entrance.

Some got past the Police, who were armed with sticks. Others were dispersed by a charge of mounted police.

Police former refused to leave the train which was thereupon run to Abassia, where the carriages containing the most prominent Wafdists and Liberals were uncoupled and run into the siding and afterwards taken to the desolate region of Mokattam Hill which is inaccessible to motor traffic.

The Wafdists were compelled to walk home. All is quiet in Cairo but steelhelmeted police are patrolling strategic points.

Ex-Premier Mahmud Pasha was among those injured at the station. He was knocked down by a blow on the head.—Reuter.

One Thousand Guineas Stakes.

LONDON, May 1.

At Newmarket to-day One Thousand Guineas Stakes (over distance of one mile) resulted as follows:—

Four Course	1
Lady Marjorie	2
Lindos Ojos	3

—Reuter.

"AHRENBORG" TAKES OFF

LONDON, May 1.

Oslo.—The "Ahrenborg" took off this morning from Bergen.—Reuter

GIANT GERMAN FLYING BOAT.

D. O. X. To Resume Flight To-day.

LONDON, May 1.

New York.—The Giant German flyingboat D. O. X. which has been undergoing repairs at Las Palmas, since February resumes flight to South America to-morrow.—Reuter.

MADEIRA BOMBARDED BY GUNBOATS.

Two Boats Captured.

LONDON, May 1.

Lisbon.—Cruiser Vascoda Gama bombarded Pico Cruz, Madeira. Rebels' artillery did not reply.

Troops, who landed, captured two boats and some war material. Destroyer Guadiana is leaving for Madeira from Lisbon to-day.

Steamer Almirante Schulz is also leaving with supplies and munitions for expeditionary force.—Reuter.

More Troops For Madeira.

LONDON, May 1.

Lisbon.—The second landing at Madeira it is officially announced "was effected with complete success." The object is to support advance of yesterday's landing party.—Reuter.

TORY VICTORY OVER LABOUR

—:o:—

British Bye-Election Result

LONDON, April 30.

The Ashton-under-Lyne bye-election caused by the death of Labourite Bellamy has resulted as follows:—

	votes
Lieutenant Colonel Broadbent (Conservative)	12,420
Gordon (Labour)	11,005
Allen Young (Mosley Group)	4,472

—Reuter.

Mr. Fenner Brockway

LONDON, April 30.

Mr. Fenner Brockway has been elected Chairman of Parliamentary Group, Independent Labour Party.—Reuter.

Propagation Of Gospel

LONDON, April 30.

Speaking at a missionary demonstration at the Albert Hall arranged by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, Mr. Arthur Mayhew, ex-Director of Education Government of India, said that he did not think that there was any intention on the part of Mr. Gandhi to shut the door in the face of Christian propaganda.—Reuter.

"MAY DAY" IN BOMBAY

Three Simultaneous Meeting At Parel.

RIVAL GROUPS OF LEADERS

The Bombay mill workers participated in enthusiastic demonstrations held on Friday in observance of the "May Day". As many as four meetings and two processions were arranged to declare the solidarity of the city workers with the workers of the world.

THREE SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

The mills were kept working and the demonstrations were held after the working hours in the evening. Three meetings were held simultaneously in Parel under the auspices of the different Labour unions.

While the need for a strong Labour Organisation to advance the cause of the workers was stressed by all, divergent views were expressed by certain Labour leaders on the question of the Labour movement joining forces with the Congress.

RED FLAG AND TRI-COLOUR.

A huge Red Flag and the national tri-colour flew side by side at a meeting of the workers held at DeLisle Road on Friday evening. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

Thousands of workers squatted on the maidan raising vociferous slogans such as "Workers of the World Unite", and "Lal Bavta-Ki-Jai".

Mr. Kandalkar in the course of his speech declared that workers in every part of the world participated in the "May Day" as a mark of their unity and solidarity. The problem of the exploitation of the poor by the rich, he said, was not peculiar to India alone, but it was universal. Whereas the workers in other parts of the world had organised themselves to fight capitalism, the Indian workers were unorganised and divided among themselves with the result that the capitalist held the workers completely under their power.

FIGHT CAPITALISTS.

The speaker referred to the strength gained by the Trade Union movement during 1920 when a general strike was declared. The movement, however was ruthlessly opposed by the capitalists and to-day the workers found themselves in a very week condition. It was for them to organise themselves and continue the fight against the exploitation of the capitalists. As long as the workers remained disorganised, so long will they be at the tender mercies of the capitalists, he declared in conclusion.

CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS

Mr. V. H. Joshi, the next speaker, said that the "May Day" should be an occasion for the workers to review their progress and rectify past errors to ensure the advancement of the cause. He did not want the labour movement to antogonise everyone in this country. The Labour movement in the country was still in its infancy and it would lose mnothing by making common cause with the Indian National Congress. The Congress had defined the position of workers in the fundamental rights and this was an achievement. Even if the Labour leaders disagreed with the principles of the Congress, it was in the interest of the movement that they should win the support of an All-India organisation like the Congress.

WANTED A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Mr. Tyab Sheikh, urged the formation of a revolutionary political party of workers and a newspaper devoted solely to the cause of Labour. He remarked that in India as the Trade Union mobement was backward and divided into so many camps and also owing to the lack of a political party of the working class they did not find organised demonstrations of the working class. In Germany and other countries where the Trade Union Movement had gained enormous strength—although they had to fight with the capitalist Governments—May Day was observed as holiday by all workers. The speaker did not agree that the fundamental rights declared by the Congress would help the Indian masses and opined that the workers must carry on their own struggle with their own leaders.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Mr. S. B. Khanolkar and others also addressed the meeting.

"TREACHEROUS."

Te Gandhi-Irwin Pact was denounced and characterised as "trecherous" by Mr. S. V. Deshpande.

Deshpande, at another meeting of the workers held at Lal Maidan on Friday evening. Mr. S. P. Bhise, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided. Mr. Deshpande denounced the Delhi agreement and said that it was a compromise between Indian vested interests and British Imperialism. A resolution to that effect was passed.

A MODERATE SHOW.

A third meeting was held under the auspices of thh Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Dharavi Leather Workers Union and the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union at the meeting P-g d wfm k-bv-p-l the Kamgar Maidan. Dr. Ambedkar who was to have addressed the meeting could not attend the meeting. Mr. Umar Rajab, Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union presided. Speeches were delivered exhorting the workers unity and solidarity. The meeting was preceded by an impressive procession in which the "Telugu" tarers participated. Starting from Dharavi they marched through Dadar, Mahim and finally joined the public meeting those present at the meeting were Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, D. V. Naik, Pradhan, Kale and others.

About a few workers carrying Red flags headed by Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive paraded the Bombay streets on Friday morning and opened the May Day demonstrations. The procession started from the Foras Rad Garden, and passed through Lamington Road, Girgaum Back Road, Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road and terminated in a meeting at Chowpaty.

WHEN MAHATMA MEETS THE KING

Loin Cloth Will Remain His Court Dress

BORSAD, April 30.

For the first time in his career Gandhiji appeared as a film talkie star when with his permission film talkie was made of an interview he gave to Mr. James A. Mills, representative of the Associated Press of America. Mr. Gandhi began by saying:

I do not like this sort of thing but I shall reconcile myself to it if not more than a few minutes have to be given. You will, therefore, excuse me for declining to pose for you from which I am debarred by the solemn vow I made in 1905. Mr. Gandhi thus declined to give a sitting in a suitable courtyard and the interview took place in his room.

MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

Asked to give the American people a message of greeting and friendship Mr. Gandhi said:

I appreciate all the interest and sympathy America has shown in our struggle and I hope we shall be able to retain the friendship and goodwill of the American people to the end of our struggle.

Asked when he expected to visit America Mr. Gandhi said:

Much as I should like to visit your country I have absolutely no notion about it except that **I should not like to visit America until the present struggle for India's freedom has proved demonstrably successful.**

Asked when he expected to leave for London for the Second Round Table Conference Mr. Gandhi said

About this also I have no idea except that I do not expect to go to London unless the Hindu-Muslim communal question is satisfactorily solved. Of course if **there should be a break in the present truce I will not go to London at all.**

IF KING INVITES?

Asked if the King of England invited him to dinner at Buckingham Palace when he went to London would he dress in his native Indian attire or would he appear in European dress, Mr. Gandhi said: **It would be discourtesy to the King for me to appear in any dress other than my customary Indian apparrel. If weather permits. I shall dress in England exactly as I do in India, that is, loin cloth.**

Asked for a message of greeting to the British public Mr. Gandhi said:

I am glad I am able to say that the circle of my British friends is increasing. It could not be otherwise as the present satyagraha movement however much it may be mixed with dress, is nothing but a movement for promoting establishment of goodwill with those against whom we seem to be fighting. Therefore, I have no misgivings as to the ultimate result.—A. P.

LORD WILLINGDON IN SIMLA

First Executive Council Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May, 1.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were given a splendid and impressive reception to-day on arrival here. The Viceroy has summoned a meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow at 11-45 a.m., when the political situation may be reviewed.

Defence Committee Secretary Not Allowed To Interview Accused

—:o:—

POLICE INSPECTOR'S ORDERLY UNDER FIRE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Once again the proceedings of the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, at Thana were disturbed on Friday as one of the jurors felt giddy and consequently the Judge had to adjourn the hearing.

When the proceedings had continued for nearly two hours one of the jurors requested that as he was not feeling well he should be allowed to retire for some time. The request was granted and hearing was adjourned for half an hour. After half an hour, when he returned the earing was resumed.

Shantaram Govind Desai, the orderly of the Police Inspector Mr Patil, whose evidence for the prosecution was recorded on the previous two days was subjected to a a full day's cross-examination by the defence pleaders.

There was again a reference to the incident of hand-cuffing the accused when they were brought to the court from the jail. Mr. Haribhau Joshi, Secretary of the Chirner Defence Committee, it appears had an interview with the Judge in connection with the same question. He requested the Judge that he should be allowed to see the accused but permission was refused.

JUDGE'S REQUEST TO POLICE.

Before the Court rose for the day the Judge informed Mr. Vedak one of the accused, that the matter entirely rested in the hands of the Police, but he (Judge) had made a special request to the Police Officer that the accused should not be hand-cuffed and the latter had granted the request.

WOMEN RUNNING.

Cross-examined by Mr. K. N. Dharup, witness stated that when there was firing he saw some women running away. Among them were accused Gupte's daughter Vimal, Pandit Sonar's widowed sister, Bendre Talati's daughter and a Gujarati woman. Witness had also seen a Muslim volunteer. Witness, Ganpat, orderly of the Mamlatdar, one Brahmin and the Katkaris whom Ganpat had called to remove the body of Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar. Shevde's body was lying at a distance of five to six paces from the body of the Mamlatdar. Proceeding further they saw a man. He seemed to have been wounded and was groaning.

(Continued on page 9.)

"WITH GOODWILL ON BOTH SIDES."

Irwin's Hope To Reach Solution.

LONDON, May 1.

Lord Irwin, interviewed by Reuter, said: "With goodwill on both sides, I am confident that the solution of the present difficulties will be reached".

Beyond this, he declined to discuss the Indian situation, until his arrival in England.

Lord Irwin, who was looking very fit, said that he had a very pleasant voyage.—Reuter.

THAKORE RETURNS LANDS UNCONDITIONALLY

BORSAD, May 1.

The Thakor of Devan, accompanied by Mr. Dadubhai Desai arrived here to-day and offered to Mr. Gandhi to return unconditionally to their original owners about 120 acres of confiscated lands in Ras village purchased by him for Rs. 1200.

He was written a letter to Mr Gandhi saying that "with a view to the establishment of peace in the whole taluka after the conclusion of the truce between the Government and the Congress, I return the lands to their original owners unconditionally, and request you to ask the owners to take possession of the lands and being tilling operations".—A. P.

FARMERS TENDER APOLOGY.

For Entering Their Lands And Houses.

SURAT, May 1.

The police have withdrawn the cases in which two persons Ragu Ukra and Lakhma Ragla of Valoe were charged under Section 448 I. P. C. with entering their lands, wells and houses, which had been confiscated and sold during the Civil Disobedience movement.

The accused tendered a written apology stating:—"We, assuming that according to Gandhi-Irwin Pact, all got back their confiscated lands, etc, entered our houses and lands, but we never intended a breach of the law. Therefore, if we come under the law, we urge the Court to show mercy upon us".

The Court, giving the benefit of Section 502 Cr. P. C. to the accused ordered their release.—A. P.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS TO GO?

Personnel Of Committee To Be Shortly Announced

SIMLA, May 1.

The Government of India will shortly announce, the personnel of a committee fully representative of non-official opinion to examine the working of the various regulations in force in the North West Frontier.

The Assembly demanded such an examination in the course of a debate on the execution of Habib Nur, who attempted to kill Captain Barnes, Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda. The Foreign Secretary gave an undertaking to appoint a committee to examine the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation and all other regulations framed during Lord Curzon's regime.

Mr. Choudhry Nimatullah, a Judge of the Allahabad High Court has been selected as President of the Committee. The personnel will include one official of the Frontier and some members representing various shades of opinion in the Assembly and on the Frontier.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent Rs. 1,000 as donation to the fund raised by Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of sufferers in the recent Cawnpore disorders.—A. P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai In Bardoli Villages

—:o:—

BORSAD, May 1.

Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, visited last evening Bodal and Vashna villages to ascertain whether the people were capable of paying land revenue or not.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is moving about the villages of Bardoli Taluka with the same object. He is also persuading the purchasers of confiscated lands to return such lands to the original owners. One Virchand Chinajo of Bajipura has thus returned the lands he purchased.

Mahatma Gandhi is corresponding with the Government of Bombay in regard to the reinstatement of the village officers who resigned.—A. P.

LONDON, May 1.

London.—Stack set out at dawn in unusually favourable atmospheric conditions and returned twenty-five minutes later owing to engine trouble.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 1.

Previous closing	9.97
To-day's opening	10.10
Difference	plus .13
To-day's closing	9.72
Difference	—.25

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 174
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 1.

Previous closing	5.33
To-day's opening	5.39
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing	5.37
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 1.

Silver ready	s. 13 0 d. —1/4
Silver forward	s 13 0 d. —1/6

Tone of market: India sold.

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Bombay, May 1.

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THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1931.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu Students desirous of prosecuting their studies for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half free boarders who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2934

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation) Nos. 1, 2, & 3 situated at BROACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of Mills, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the above named Company, comprising of Lease Hold and Free Hold land, Buildings, Machinery, (25888-Spindles and 710 Looms) etc., will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1931, at 12 noon at Ahmedabad in District Court Buildings, 3rd wing in the Office of the Official Liquidator.

The conditions of sale will be read out at the time of Auction. Person or persons whose bid is accepted by the Official Liquidator will have to deposit forthwith 1/4 one fourth of the sum of the bid by a cheque in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad or by Government Paper of market value of equivalent amount endorsed in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

There will be reserve bid of Rs. 4,15,000/- and the sale will be subject to the confirmation by the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

Conditions of sale and particulars of property can be had from the undersigned.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA.
Official Liquidator.
The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).
District Court Buildings, Ahmedabad, 29th April, 1931.
2930

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the Second Floor on TUESDAY morning, the 5th May, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1931.
2932

NOTICE

MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian spiritualist has removed himself from Room No. 5 Majestic Hotel, to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. ROOM No. 404 and wishes to inform the public that his charges will still same Rs. 5/- for three questions.
R4920

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the PUBLIC AUCTION, held on the 24th day of April, 1931 on benalf of the Receiver appointed in High Court suit No. 4365 of 1921 and in pursuance of the powers vested in and directions given to the Receiver in the Consent Decree and Order, dated the 1st April, 1926, in the said suit and his capacity as the Transferee and sole Mortgagee of Mortgage, dated 28th January, 1921, and in pursuance of the powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Mortgage dated 28th January, 1921, made between Ramchandra Lalchand and others of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand of the other part and Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th November, 1924, made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand and Ramkrishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part and sub-mortgage dated 13th November, 1924, made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and Ramkrishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part, one of our clients has purchased the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Ground (cess whereof is redeemed) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, stables and outhouses erected and built thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill Road otherwise called the Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to title deeds 5376 square yards (according to Cadastral Survey Register 5251-58 square yards) or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Old No. 2485, Old Street Nos. 411 to 421 and now under D Ward No. 2485 and 2487, Street Nos. 411-413, and 23, and 2, D Ward No. 2486, Street No. 1, D Ward No. 2488 (1), Street No. 3, D Ward No. 2488 (2), Street No. 3-A, D Ward No. 2488 (3), Street No. 3-B, D Ward No. 2489 (1), Street No. 4, D Ward No. 2489 (1-A to 3), Street No. 60-62, D Ward No. 2489 (4), Street No. 4 (C), D Ward No. 2489 (5), Street Nos. 62-A-64 all at Walkeshwar Road and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2127, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 1|7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 311 of Malabar Hill and Cumbala Hill Division which said piece of land and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West and the North by the property formerly belonging to Manekbai, widow of Mancherji Dhunjibhoy and on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jethabhai Trikam and now of the estate of Abdool sein Shaikh Adam Matchiswalla.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1931

MANCHERSHA & NARMADASHANKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys
2931.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMALLI HAJI KARMALLI MAHOMED JETHA of Bombay Khoja, the Executor of the Will of HAJI KARMALLI MAHOMED JETHA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and on the South side of Jail or Imamwada Road at Oomerkhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,023 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3334, Old Survey Nos. 2489 and 2497 and New Survey No. 3648 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1859 of Mandvi Division and bounded on the East partly by the property of Dinshaw Edulji Vacha and others and partly by a Musjid, on the West partly by the property of Nazmud-in Tyebji and partly by Imambara of Shirazi, on the North partly by North Jail Road and partly by the property of Mirza Alli Akbar Khan, on the South by the property of Gulamhussein Alloobhoy and others, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3453 (2) and Street No. 6-12 (New No. 49C), B Ward No. 3454 (1), Street No. 1-6.

B Ward No. 3434 (2-3), Street No. 3454 (7-8).

B Ward No. 3454 (4), Street No. 8a (New Nos. 49-51).

B Ward No. 3455 (2) Street No. 16 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1931.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2936

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COMMISSIONER, High Court Bombay, has in pursuance of the Judge's Order, dated the 27th day of February, 1931, authorising him in that behalf made in Suit No. 67 of 1928 (Mahomed Ali Chaiwala vs. Bankimchandra Lakhamsey and others) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of five hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate on and being Plot No. 20 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, the South by first Chinch Bunder Cross Road on the West by land of the Board laid out as a passage twenty feet in width and on the North by Plot No. 19 of the said estate leased to Ladha Ganpat and Nagji Ganpat which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing Survey Nos. 3183 and 3184 and bears B. Ward Nos. 4200-4202, Old Street Nos. 18-24-26-28 and Present Street No. 118 and which said property bears C. S. No. 15|1721, of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1931.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2937

Silken Handkerchief Free

To the purchaser of:—a most durable and decent Silk cloth of hand-made 3½ Yards by 54" for a complete Suit of 2 coats. Best thing to wear in Summer season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BALKRISHEN SETH & BROS.,
Benares City.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1373 of 1930 (Govind Naran Mistry vs. Madhavrao B. Jagtap) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at Mr. Jagtap's Bungalow, at Borivali near the Station:—

Machinery such as, 1 well water pump by Meyer with Petrol Engine, 1 Ice plant Machine by Diamond Jucker, 1 11 H.P. Oil Engine, 2 Dynamoes, 3 cooling tanks, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALLARD ESTATE, FORT, OCCUPIED BY OFFICES AND ALSO OCCUPIED AS RESIDENCES AND KNOWN AS "ARYA BHUVAN."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2566 of 1926 (Vithaldas Karsondas and another v. Ram Richpal and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated the 28th November, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

ALL that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or large stone-faced building standing thereon situate on Plot No. 5 of the Ballard Estate of the Port Trust, admeasuring about 544 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9779. Cadastral Survey No. 5/1187 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'A' Ward No. 2652 (2), Street No. 42-F and bounded on the North, South and East by the land of the Port Trust and on the West by Graham Road.

The ground rent of the property is Rs. 320 per month and the rent realised for the portion in occupation of the property is about Rs. 1,400 per month and a part of the property has been lying vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 172 of 1929, (Imperial Bank of India vs. Gulamhussein Essaji), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th May 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, all those two pieces of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with dwelling houses at Nagdevi Street, admeasuring about 203 and 239 3/9 square yards bearing New Street Nos. 283 and 17-21.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AGNIDEEPAK

Digestive Emulsion.
Will cure Dispepsia.
Stops Sea-sickness.

KILBUG

Indian effective.
Disinfectant. Kills Bugs & other Insects.

K. A Paradkar & Co

SANDHURST ROAD.
ARAVIND SWADESHI STORES
SWADESHI MARKET,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Dr. N L. Burman

Hydrocele Expert
(Balaji Road, Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
27th APRIL to 4th MAY
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Golpitha, BOMBAY.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Mosquito Curtains.

Made of Superior Strong Bleached Netting with Fine Cloth Top and Fullness in Four Corners. Strongly tailored and nicely finished. COMPARE OUR PRICES & QUALITY before placing your orders elsewhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Long	Wide	High	Square Net Each Rs. a.	Round Net Each Rs. a.
6'	2½'	3½'	3 2	3 6
5'	3'	4½'	4 4	4 10
6½'	4'	4½'	5 2	5 10
6½'	4½'	5'	5 10	6 6
7'	5'	6'	6 10	7 6
7'	6'	6'	7 10	8 6
8'	6½'	6'	8 14	9 14
9'	7'	6'	10 2	11 6

Postage Extra. Packing Free.

THE UNITED TRADING CO.,
Mosquito Curtain Manufacturers,
44, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

FANCY WRIST WATCH

GUARANTEE 6 YEARS.

This Watch is of Real Rolled Gold. This can beat a Watch of Rs. 80

It gives so accurate time that there is no difference of a minute. This is a watch of fancy design and new shape and cut. This is of very very strong machine.

Trial Order only Solicited.
Price Rs. 4|4 only. Postage As. 6 Extra.

GUARANTEE sent with the Parcel.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET
P. B. 129, CALCUTTA.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY. THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed It never fails. The sample packwill be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot Write it at once. per V P P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia
District HOWRAH.

BIRTH CONTROL

A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA

LEARN TYPEWRITING

IN A MONTH.

Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opp. General Post Office, WARWICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA MERCHANTS CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Some Malegaon Resolutions

(From a Correspondent.)

A review of the resolutions passed by the Maharashtra Merchants' Conference at Malegaon held under the presidentship of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai recently shows that besides passing resolutions dealing with All-India Subjects, on the lines of those of the Indian Chamber's Federation, several resolutions were passed which were of more or less provincial importance. Malegaon is a taluka town in Nasik district, having a population of about 30,000 souls according to the latest census, two-thirds of which consists of Mussalman weavers who produce 5,000 'saries' a day for consumption among C. P. and Maharashtra Hindu womenfolk. The town is 22 miles in the interior from the Railway junction Manmad and, therefore, rightly asked for being joined with the main railway line. Another resolution of provincial importance was the one which provided for doing some preparatory work for a committee with a view to taking an industrial survey of Maharashtra. The loose wording and the apparent haste in which the resolution was passed hardly augurs well for any useful work following the resolution. A spirit of Swadeshi naturally dominated the Conference and found expression in a demand for easy railway rates, insurance of business with only Indian companies, reservation of coastal trade to Indian ships and recommendation to the effect that disputes arising between merchants and manufacturers should be decided by arbitration of the Maharashtra Chamber or the Indian Merchants' Chamber. An industrial survey of Maharashtra districts and Mahratta States is evidently an ambitious project requiring expert work and considerable expenses over a fairly long period. A resolution aiming at popularising Swadeshi soap, glassware, inks, hurricane lanterns, leather goods and medicines by resort to picketing under the auspices of the Maharashtra Chamber is, indeed, a venturesome recommendation. The Chamber can do something to catch hold of able young propagandists and send them all over Maharashtra to preach the gospel of Swadeshi and persuade people to buy all possible Swadeshi goods if it is possible on considerations of prices, durability and quality A mere appeal to the patriotic sentiment will be shortlived, if at all effective. The Maharashtra Chamber or the Deccan Merchants' Association or both in co-operation can do some practical work in this way all the year round. Otherwise, their function can only remain that of merely according support to what the Federation of Indian Chambers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber does in respect of problems of All-India importance.

Death Of Thana Congress Worker

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

VIRAR, April 26.

A condolence meeting was held at Virar on the 26th instant to pay tribute to the last memories of Mr. Appasaheb Mohite ex-Senapati of Thana District Satyagraha Camp and a prominent worker of Thana District whose sad demise took place on the 22nd instant at Umbergoan. Messrs. Vasudevrao Samant, R. B Joshi, and Dr. Galvankar delivered very touching speeches on the occasion. A copy of the resolution regretting the death of the leader was sent to his family.

CINEMA EMPLOYEES

—:o:—

Need For Organisation

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now when there is every reason to believe that Indian film industry has come to stay and that its great future and vast growth are only a question of few years, and also when we see that producers of Indian films have joined themselves into a kind of association, is it not high times for us employees in the industry to combine ourselves into a Union or association, just to safeguard our interests and to help the industry and art?

The stepping in of educated cultured and well-bred men and women of good social standing into the rank and file of us employees in the film industry, is a very happy sign for all concerned

It is the duty of those educated and better placed brothers and sisters-in-art, to help and guide their less fortunate fellow workers

The undersigned will be thankful and pleased to receive the views and suggestions of all interested in the scheme.—Yours, etc.

S. V. KRIPARAM RAHMAT.
Room No. 4, First Floor,
Wahidina Building, Bhoiwada
Cross Road, Parel, Bombay.

SPIRIT OF RENAISSANCE IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PLEA OF SWADESHI AS PANACEA FOR POVERTY

(BY "A GOAN.")

It is a remarkable phenomenon of the moral and spiritual forces released by the Gandhian movement of Indian freedom that the oppressed and unhappy people of the world should stir in response to the idealism and the entire technique of that movement as an affective weapon of resistance against various agencies of oppression and imposition, political, economic and cultural and that an altogether new consciousness should be born even in places where people lived in a condition of stagnancy and decadence.

GOA'S STORY.

The tiny Portuguese colony of Goa is one such place even though it were much nearer home in a topographical sense. In other respects, it remains as distant as any other outpost of a long-exhausted European colonial power, presenting pecular problems of isolated existence in its economic and political life, if not exactly cultural, which it shares generally with its British Indian neighbours. The Goan population has always lived under the colonial rule of Portugal which has never varied in its essentially imperialist character and, whether the regime were royalist, republican or dictorial, for the moment progress has failed to touch, even the fringe of its feudal, almost mediaeval life. The class of landed gentry exists to-day very much as it existed in ages past; serfdom has changed only on the surface turning, under the stress of external influences, a part of the population into 'emigres.' social parasitism, characteristic of an agricultural-feudal society, flourishes not only in the political life but in the economic as well. Favoured by Nature in a high degree of generosity, enterprising, intelligent and industrious, the Goanese have been known for their indifferentism. The 'emigre' wealth has poured into the province, in recent times, supporting the parasitic social structure. The element of the 'nouveau riche' has changed the social classification only artificially. A poor fisherman may sail to Africa, make his pile in the halcyon days of the early 'nineties and retire as a blue-blooded 'bhatcar.' Thousands of the less lucky may toil in distant lands and live and die as 'emigres'. But the rich few and the majority of the poor have had no change in life in the feudal capitalist environment.

GOANESE AND NATIONALISM.

Things have, however, changed recently and the Goanese had to react, inspite of themselves, to the new political personality of their equally miserable if more self-conscious neighbours on the one hand, and on the other, the terrible conditions of unemployment and the consequent distress. The Goanese can, no longer, affect indifference regarding the political future of India because they must live in it. They may never have been apathetic towards Indian nationalism before, whatever the few parasites of the professional classes may have felt about their position. They can, indeed, be said to be in the same position as India's millions with whom they work and pick a precarious living. They have common affinities in all respects with the British Indians and one can hardly conceive of their utter existence in India without the essential good-will of their fellow-Indians. The dictatorial Government in Goa have consistently suppressed the most ordinary manifestation of popular sympathy in Goa for Indian nationalism although it could never be obliterated. This interest in British Indian politics has increased of late and the best evidence of this fact is furnished by the conduct of the Goan Press and popular feeling througout the course of the Civil Disobedience movement, despite the governmental censorship of the Press and public opinion in Goa.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

But while the influence of the British Indian nationalism has, in a large measure, stirred the Goan consciousness in regard to its economic backwardness and political status of dependence, it has been intensified by the factor of present-day distress that has followed the economic depression and general unemployment in the province. The disastrous fall in prices of the chief and only agricultural products that sustain the population affect all classes although it is only the lower strata who must bear the brunt of this disaster; it is the impoverished, over-taxed tenant and worker who must pay for the loss in fixed incomes suffered by the land-owning class. Paddy and cocoanuts (not to mention alcohol which is a source of 25 per cent. State revenue) are the chief products of agriculture and the 50 per cent. fall in their prices could be made up only by taxing the poor man's food-stuff. This is already being contemplated, as I understand, under the pressure of the land-owning interests and I, for one, should not be surprised if agrarian trouble breaks out if the Colonial Government succumbs to the 'bhatcars'' demands. In the face of this crisis, it is only natural that every educated and patriotic Goan should feel concerned for the condition of the impoverished and helpless Goan men and women who must suffer and are suffering at this moment and turn, inevitably, to the 'Swadeshi' movement which is capable of averting the catastrophe. The peculiar Goan conditions are extremely favourable for the adoption of 'Swadeshi' as an effective system of economic reconstruction and a powerful weapon against parasiticism and exploitation of its industrious but poor population.

SIGNS OF RENAISSANCE.

Goa offers immense possibilities in the organisation of cottage industrious and co-operative enterprise on a non-capitalist basis. Swadeshi can achieve results here that affect fundamental interest of the starving, unemployed thousands; and it would also be a very happy agency of regeneration on its moral side. It could redeem the population from the curse of chronic alcoholism and that of economic servility and political dependence. The 'Swadeshi' movement must, however, reach all classes as it is steadily doing and the signs of awakening of this kind that one discovers today are very hopeful indeed. Goa can boast a leadership in such a poular movement which includes men of the highest culture and integrity of character, some of those patriotic sons of India who have served their country even in foreign lands with all their gifts and accomplishments of intellect. The 'Swadeshi' movement is being launched and led by these men in the face of apathy and persecution. They are dubbed 'Nationalists' and 'Bolshies' by their own class in the depressing atmosphere, moreover, of general indifference and power of a military dictatorship. Yet their efforts are bearing fruit and the 'Co-operative Industrial Limitada' recently floated at Margao is a concrete achievement of this. The 'Charka' is invading the drawing-rooms of some of the cultured, wealthy Catholic families and it is something of a miracle that the fashionable ladies of these houses should wear the beautiful Indian 'sari' and revolt from the imposition of whatever is alien to their nature, sense of individuality, tradition of culture and above everything, love of their own country and its children.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 29.

Since our last report prices of all kinds of yarns Indian as well as foreign have been unfavourably affected on account of sharp decline in prices of raw material and also due to the continued absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. From the beginning of the week Cotton has continued to decline day after day and this has produced such a lack of confidence amongst the dealers middlemen and consumers that everybody thought it best to wait and watch further development before making any purchases. As usual the weak holders pressed the sales in declining markets with the result that prices have given way to the extent of quarter of a anna per lb. in almost all kinds of yarns. The coarse counts in India yarns particularly have been much affected on account of big stocks and also due to very limited demand. It is quite evident that in the midst of these circumstances several enquiries and orders have been temporarily withdrawn by the consuming districts with a view to enable them to make purchases at still lower prices. The offers received from upcountry markets at the end of the week are at still lower prices and so long as the conditions do not become more settled and so long as the Cotton prices do not become steady it is very likely that the demand will not show any improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Constant fears of Boycott in this class of yarns have resulted in very small and negligible forward business in English yarns. In spot prices have been regularly declining in the absence of satisfactory offtake and dealers have been losing heavily.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices on the whole have been yet maintained particularly in Mercerized yarns where stocks are limited and offtake is satisfactory. In Single yarns demand is rather slack and prices have experienced a decline. Forward business is limited but on the whole the general conditions in Japanese yarns is satisfactory.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Demand has considerably fallen off during the last two weeks and merchants have been seriously complaining about increasing stocks and lack of sales even in small lots. The weak holders have been pressing the market by lowering prices in their stocks and sales at the moment consist only very cheap grade-yarns in which the consumers seem to be much interested. The outlook looks rather gloomy in the midst of the present circumstances and in the midst of very conflicting reports received from consuming districts it is difficult to say whether the present state of affairs is merely temporary permanent. The future tendency is very uncertain and prices are more inclined to decline.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks with out Mills are now increasing on account of absence of satisfactory sales and offtake during the last few weeks. The unexpected heavy fall in Cotton prices again disorganized the markets everywhere and a serious slock of confidence is again in evidence amongst the dealers and consumers. Some of the Mills are inclined to make sales at lower prices than before but free offers are not forthcoming and whatever are received are at much lower prices which do not admit any important business. Reports have been received that the Mills in Districts have already lowered the prices thus allowing more opportunity to Mills in Bombay to compete with them. On the whole the outlook is not unfavourable in view of the fact that on account of the Swadeshi movement there is bound to be a demand for Indian yarns in course of time and the present dullness in the market seems to be merely temporary. We are hopeful about the future course of the market so far as Indian yarns are concerned.

"BEAUTY LOTION"

A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2|- only per bottle. Cash prize of Rs. 500|- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Deputation Sees The Agent.

A Deputation headed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. S. C. Joshi, and some Rly. workes, waited upon the Agent, G. I. P. Railway on Tuesday last.

With regard to the present burning question of retrenchment, the Agent stated that the retrenchment was due to financial stringency and that the same was carried out according to the Railway Board's instructions. It was pointed out by the Deputation that in several cases, that procedure was not followed and the Agent assured that such cases when represented will be reviewed. The Deputation further pointed out that the Rly. Administration failed to inform the Union as to the manner and extent it proposed to carry out the retrenchment in various departments, as was required in the decision of the Railway Board. That would have enabltd the bUnion to represent its view point and make suggestions. The Agent took a different view of the matter. However when the Deputation brought to his notice the recent letter of the Railway Board to the R. M. Federation, he promised to consider the question of furnishing the information required by the Union.

On the receipt of detailed information, there will be further discussion with the Agent, if necessary. The Deputation pointed out several cases in which in the opinion of the Union, the directions of the Railway Board were not followed,

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

The other subjects that were discussed were about, (1 the production of Railway medical certificate for even short absence on account of sickness, (2) recently imposed restrictions on the issue of free residential passes to certain staff between Kurla and Kalyan, (3) revision of old Company's leave rules and (4) the regulations governing the service conditions of the Railway Printing Press Staff. The Deputation put up their case in extense and the Agent promised to give his sympathetic consideration to the hardships complained of and advise the Union as early as possible as to his final decision in the matter.

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GROCK GROWN ASCETIC.

"Applause Is No Celestial Music".

Tired Of Fame And Wealth.

Grock, most famous of all clowns, is tired of making the world laugh at his droleries and antics, and is retiring to a quiet home at San Remo, where he has bought a small estate. In an interview he confessed himself tired alike of fame, applause, and wealth, and above all of travelling from country to country and from continent to continent, writes a special correspondent of the "Observer".

"Really and truly, sans blague, I am tired. Applause no longer seems to me the celestial music it once was to my ears, and when I appear in the evening before my circus or music-hall spectators, my principal feeling is fatigue and not delight. In vain is the house full, in vain does the manager beam with pleasure; success has lost its savour for me. What tires me more than anything is travel. Strange, isn't it? Very few people in this world are tired of travel, which gives them not only change of milieu and climate but new sensations, interesting acquaintances, and a different life.

"This is very true about other people, but I have been travelling over the face of the globe for more than thirty years, from one music-hall or circus to another. I know them all, as I have unfortunately been in every country. I know the lessees, the stage managers, the secretaries, and the door-keepers of the music-halls in about a hundred cities, and I rarely see a new face among my fellow actors. Jones I knew in Berlin, Brown and Robinson were at the same show in New York and so on; I know their fathers and the colour of their children's hair.

POLITICIANS NOT AMUSING.

"Now I am tired of all this kind of thing. Why? I am not old. Perhaps it is because I began my wanderings too soon, at the age of twelve. Perhaps it is because I have been in too many countries and performed before too many people. I have an interesting record. I have appeared three times before King George—once at Buckingham Palace during the war. Mr. Lloyd George congratulated me several times. His remarks were not particularly amusing; he said the same thing every time, in the same words: 'Mr. Grock, you are really very clever! You were splendid!' Lord Balfour's compliments were equally lacking in variety. 'It is a real pleasure to see you Mr Grock", he used to say, 'you are a genuine artiste'.

"The first time you hear this kind of thing you like it. The second time you like it less; and the third time it begins to bore you.

FILM-MAKING.

"Sometimes, however, I experience great delight. It happened to me a few months ago in Berlin. I was making a film in a studio when Countess Bethlen, wife of the Hungarian Premier, came to see me. In former times I was a tutor to her husband's cousins and thus became acquainted with the whole family. All my pupils are dead, but their people have not forgotten me. The Countess spoke to me as if I were a relative, and told me that Pista (a familiar version of Stephen), her husband, would have very much liked to see me, but that he had not a minute to spare in Berlin, and that he would have to postpone it until next time I came to Budapest. I certainly should like to meet Pista, the cousin of my former pupils, who has become Prime Minister, but has not forgotten his old friend the clown.

"When I was last in Milan, it happened that Mussolini's sons were also there. I was performing at a music-hall, but the Duce does not allow his sons to frequent such places of entertainment. They accordingly telegraphed to him and asked for special permission, which he gave, and, escorted by a general, they came to a matinee. After the show they came to my dressing-room and asked for a photograph. Of course, I gave them one, and they came back again for the evening performance. That is what I call success.

ALWAYS ART.

"And yet, although my life has been a series of successes, although I have many decorations, although I am an honourary LL.D. of Budapest University and a commendatore in Italy, although I have met most of the great men

(Continued on page 11.)

Scene from "Chandrasena" Prabhat Production to be released shortly at the Majestic.

Around And About The Theatreland."

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The "Educated" Uneducated In Art.

Film-making in India is yet a primitive trade, not a well organised industry. The "educated" claim, rightly, the leadership of the industry. For, ignorance, inefficiency, incompetence are, obviously, no asset for any trade or industry. They are a positive handicap to the film industry. There are few industries in the world that have to stand the test of international movements and competition ass severely as the cinema industry.

The screen industry in India will not be saved by ignorant, short sighted, imitation. It cannot be saved by advertised superlatives, by social and class distinctions or by academic qualifications. It could be saved only by screen-knowledge, wisdom and foresight. These are the qualities expeted of the "educated".

To these qualities should be added the alert faculty and vigilance of national responsibility. Without these qualifications, they will lose, as they should, the favoured treatment, preferences, prominence and privileges they claim and, at present, obtain and enjoy. National sympathy, national support, national attention cannot possibly be claimed by traders, however "eminent" in class, social or academic distinction, without an appreciable sense of national responsibility.

Wisdom And Vision In Direction

The screen industry has to depend and can benefit, in many ways, from the technical skill it can obtain from the West. But the biggest photo-play concerns, in Europe as well as in America, have begun to realise that there is no future for those in the industry without imagination and originality. The hunt for stories for presentable ideas, for new motifs, is pushed with all the rapidity, vigour and thoroughness of their vastly organised resources. In brief, they have begun to recognise that the screen industry cannot live as industry if it cannot grow as art. It is not necessary to elaborate on the manifold, obvious, shortcomings of the film-producers in India. For the moment, it should be sufficient to observe that film producers in India need both wisdom and vision. They need the services of those educated in art, those who are completely conscious of their national responsibility and international mission.

"MENAKA" TOURS EUROPE.

—:o:—

And, Stirs Placid Currents.

From the numerous reports, reviews and appreciations received from Europe, it is evident that "Menaka" (Mme. Leila Sokhey) who established her fame as a pioneer of significant dancing in India is receiving well-merited recognition from Europe. Her tour from Paris and Berlin to Hague and Amsterdam seems to have stirred many currents in the artistic world which was hitherto accustomed to think of and judge the dance in India, alive only in its mechanical conventions of antique virtuousities. The West has yet to learn and understand the spirit of the dance developed in ancient India and begining to re-emerge in modern India.

Prof. Einstein knows the important "relativity" of the stars to the screen. But here he is seen discussing with Carl Laemmle of the Universal the science not the stars of the screen.

They Judge Alike.

Actors And Editors.

Says Ramon Novarro.

An interesting comparison is made by Ramon Novarro, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, between the way a newspaper editor views a piece of "copy"; and a motion Picture player views a "talk" part.

"Newspaper editors," said Novarro, "because they have such an enormous volume of sotries passing over their desks, are accustomed to make quick judgments on the basis of the first and last paragraphs of a 'yarn.'

"They know that if the 'lead', the first paragraph, and the 'tag', are strong and interesting, that the intervening and explanatory paragraphs will be worth-while.

"The same psychology applies to an actor's judgment of a new part.

"He makes his opinion as to whether it is a good or bad role for him on the basis of the strength of the first and last lines, the 'entrance' and the 'exit' speeches.

"The actor knows that if he is introduced to his audience cleverly it will not take him so long to build them up to a high point of attention for his 'big moments.' In equal measure, if the exit line is bad, it will detract from the good effect the actor may have made earlier in his performance."

Novarro is now at work on his latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer an adaptation of one of Dr. Arthur Schnitzler's plays.

BANGALORE AMATEURS

—:o:—

Open Season In Bombay

The Mysore Association in Bombay have arranged to assist a troupe of Artists from the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association under the leadership of Mr. T. Raghavachari, B.A., B.L., a well-known actor of South India, who have arrived in Bombay to produce about Four Shows in Hindi, English and Telugu. Their present programme is as follows:—

1st May 1931	—	Prem Kabir (Hindi.)
2nd May 1931	—	Ramdas (Telugu.)
3rd May 1931	—	Othello (English.)
4th May 1931	—	Prehlada (Telugu.)

This is perhaps the first time that a troupe of South Indian actors will be visiting Bombay. The name of Mr. T. Raghavachar, who will be leading this troupe is too well known to need any introduction to South Indian residents. He has achieved reputation as an exponent of Shakesperean Tragedies. InPrem Kabir his peresonation of Ramdas is unusual and it is said that for the first time Mahatma Gandhi sat through the whole play, not even minding his prayer time, while it was staged in Bangalore during his stay. In the delienation of Puranic Characters, he has, it has been said, very few equals in the South.

The other artistes following him are chosen from the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association. All of them have experience on the stage. Messrs. K. Bhima Rao, B.A., F.C.S.S.R. Vattam C. V. R. Naidu, S. Rangaswamy and S. R. Ivengar will personate the second leading roles in all the plays. The younger generation is ably represented by Messrs. K. S. Vasudeva Rao, H. Venkatasubba Rao, Srinath, and T. Owarkanath, while Mr. H. K. Seshagiri Rao will play on the harmonium. Besides, the leading lady roles will be taken by Srimathi Bhamabai and Srimathi Varadabai in both Hindi and English plays. Srimathi Dr. Varadabai who will take the heroines' part, has already won a name in Travancore last year by her fine acting of Desdemona during the Travancore Art Festival. The party is expected to arrive this morning.

"TALKIES" AS INTERNATIONAL AID

—:o:—

"Talkies" Teach Languages

Foreign language productions are now being prepared in German, French, Spanish and Italian at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio, and it is reported that the personnel of the foreign unit has been more than doubled during the past eight months. It is the policy of studio executives to concentrate at one time on as many versions of an English dialogue picture as may be deemed expedient. Consideration of story properties selected might throw some light on the accepted "tastes" of the foreign market. Four of the sixteen foreign treatments now in preparation are German multilingual adaptations of "Trader Horn."

INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLES

About The Screen.

Mr. A. A. Walter Director and Secretary of the Pathe India Theatres Ltd., a name known eminently to the trade in India, will shortly commence for the readers of the "Chronicle," an exclusive series of articles, both informative and instructive, dealing generally with the various phases of screen art and industry. The articles will include of course, information about the talkie technique, machinery and theatres.

LEIPZIG OPERA SCHOOL

—:o:—

With Practical Work

In The New Theatre

The Provincial Conservatory of Music will open at the beginning of the coming summer semester an opera chorus school, which will be connected with the opera school. The course, which lasts two years, will include the study of chorus parts, piano, theory of music, ear training and rhythmic studies. The students will have practical work in the New Theatre, Leipzig's municipal opera house. Enrollment will take place on April 13 and 14. Konrad Neuger, conductor of the Leipzig Opera chorus, will be in charge. Enrollment is open to foreigners.

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Employs Films For Protection

Of Birds, Forests, Game, Wild Life.

Quail grouse, wild ducks, wild turkeys, moose; elk; deer; bear and the elusive trout and bass in their native waters are feature players in the new one-reel motion pictures. "Forest Fire—Our Game?" just released by the United States Department of Agriculture. Arranged and sponsored by the Forest Service, the film shows how protected forests provide homes for game birds and animals and other wild life and for trout and bass in protected mountain streams, and how forest fires and destructive logging methods destroy these homes and together with unrestricted hunting and fishing, make restocking necessary.

One sequence shows how a state game department cares for fawns which are caught when young, held in corrals and fed until large enough to be shipped to understocked areas.

This film may be borrowed free, except for transportation charges. Bookings should be made with the Office of Motion Pictures, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

"Make-Up," Design And Execution.

"Confused Scenario, Poor Photography"

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the playgoers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

Mr. N. G. Bulchandani, B.A., writes from Karachi, generally on what he calls, "The Moving Picture Art". His general remarks are supplemented by comments on some of the Indian films. He says:—

Screen art is simply another stage of pictorial art. Pictorial art has taken seven hundred years, from the Italian Renaissance, to reach its present level. Jereen art has existed only for forty years, and no other art has made such remarkable strides in so short a period. The reason for this progress is mainly that it is a popular art, drawing its being, inspiration, and support from the people.

But this does not mean that "the theatre could learn much from the cinema." As a matter of fact the theatre has nothing to learn from its infant offshoot. The cinema play owes its existence to the theatre, and most of its popularity to the performances of experienced stage actors. There is a difference between the two (studio and the stage) methods, but many trained legitimate actors can make use of either with equal success. I have yet to hear of the studio cooked player who has made a hit in a spoken drama. This would establish the fact that the actor in a film play need only be half equipped. The cinema play by comparison with the flesh and

Syt. Malle As "Damana-King" In "Chandra-Sena."

blood reality of spoken play, is drama in cold storage. With Nature for scene painter, the cinema drama has a pictorial advantage which camouflages the inherent weakness of a dumb cast. Thus it would be easy to prove that the cinema play at its best is a cold, dead thing compared with a well written properly constructed stage drama, in which the performers not only act but speak convincingly.

THE ESSENTIALS OF A PHOTO PLAY.

A photo play story should possess aesthetic sense or have value as a criticism of life. The story should not be on a pseudo realistic basis, meant to amuse and if possible to edify the vast public that craves, in art, a sort of stimulant to their feelings and emotions. The photo play story must stand the test which is after all the same as that of great drama—it must be true to life and human nature. We want to know the whole truth about life, with nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice.

Make-up is also one of those important features which contribute a good deal towards the success of a photo play. True art in make-up conceals itself in the perfect illusion it produces. Where there is no illusion, it is no true art. A special study should be made of the effects realized in changing the appearance of the eyes—their shape, curves and position. Similar demonstrations should be made in changing the eye brows, eye lashes, nose, cheeks, mouth, lips and teeth, as well as the lines and contours of the face, in order to represent, with absolute accuracy, various types and characters. Each actor should know how to make the most of his possibilities and how to conceal his defects.

A DISTINCTIVE ART

Design and execution, good photography and brilliant direction are necessary to a photo play success. Producers of plays, revues, musical comedies, vaudeville, opera, concerts, motion picture presentations and the newer "talkies', are constantly looking for designers with new ideas and the ability to execute them.

Photo play acting is a distinctive art. Like the spoken drama it is founded upon reality and the observation of life. Unlike the spoken drama of the legitimate stage, it has a technique more restricted, more intricate, and in many ways more exacting than its sister of the stage. Yet, inspite of these limitations and the arbitrary demands of the screen, the picture actor in silent and in talking pictures must give an impression of the every day persons of every day life. He must be natural and his manner must suggest the ease of unconscious action. His work must be clean cut, possitive and intelligent. It must be infinitely simple, yet infinitely strong. It must be guided by inflexible principles of art. It must be executed by a mind and a body trained to mobility and obedience. In order to express grief the pantomimist must feel it; to express anger, he must create the emotion within himself; to express joy, he must experience it himself. Whatever mood he wishes to represent he must for the moment live that mood. Every thought, every beat of our hearts and mood can be reflected on our faces, seen in our eyes and on our lips. Few realize the power of the eyes—stronger in their silent strength than the most powerful speech. Mouths are also a surprising accessory to the art of facial mimicry. They can be made to express gaiety, love, roaring laughter and broad farce.

INDIAN SHOWMANSHIP

Now let us see how far India has progressed in the moving picture art. Generally I have noticed that a confused scenario, indifferent production and poor photography mar the effect of our Indian dramas. But there are exceptions also. A clean, strong and beautifully screened and fascinating picture "Anarkali" released by the Imperial Film Company, founded upon

(Continued on page 11.)

From "Proclamation" featuring Miss Jumna and Mr. Chudekar to run at Imperial, Kohinoor United Artiste's Picture.

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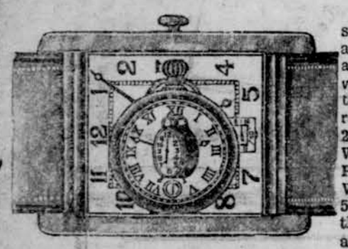

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RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Large Imports Of Foreign Cotton Weakening India's Position.

WE HAVE LOST CONSIDERABLY ON PARITY

Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Views

The following weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 27th instant states that local values are lower by Rs. 12 to over 16 against a decline of 21 points in New York futures. The report reads as under:—

NEW YORK	May.	July.
18-4-31.	10.29	10.55
25-4-31.	10.08	10.35
	—.21	—.20

LIVERPOOL.	May.	July.
20th:	5.54	6.64
27th:	5.54	5.53
	—10	—11

BOMBAY. (Broach.)	A./May.	J./Aug.
20th:	Rs. 197¼	Rs. 202¾
27th:	Rs. 181	Rs. 188½
	—Rs. 16¼	—Rs. 14¼

AMERICANS.

The period under review ends with values in New York approximately a ¼ cent. lower, while for the corresponding period Liverpool is 11 points lower. The markets on the whole show a sagging tendency, owing to absence of demand sufficient to sustain pressure of liquidation, and with the weakness in the American Stocks Market, and also in prices of all Commodities generally, the trend at the moment looks lower. Although, as we have said in previous Reports, it seems reasonable to assume that with a premium sufficient to enable cotton to be carried from May to July tenders will be stopped, the latest reports from the other side state that large interests there are disinclined to take over any more actual cotton, and should this turn out to be a fact the pressure on the market is likely to become more severe. If on the contrary tenders are actually stopped, the relief would likely result in steadying the market for the time being.

LARGE CARRY OVER.

Speaking broadly, however, the market appears to be disappointed over the failure of the trade to expand according to expectations, and with only about 3 months to run of the present season, it appears to be becoming more apparent that the carry-over is likely to be nearer 9 million bales than 8. From what can be gathered from the Official Weather Reports, planting preparations have been done under favourable conditions, and whatever of the crop is in the ground has had a good start. There have been several private reports of late that the weather has been unfavourable, but they apparently only refer to isolated districts, because they have not had any effect on the market. Estimates regarding the likely acreage are still being issued, but from a source on which we place a deal of reliance, we learn that indications to date confirm an acreage reduction around 10 p.c. and the same source adds that, Textile reports show no improvement.

Whilst the exports of American cotton on the week show a reduction from the figures of the previous week, those of the offtake by World's spinners are materically larger than the corresponding week of the previous season, but still the total figure of the latter is more than 2 million bales behind last year, and in our opinion there will have to be stronger evidence of trade revival to convince the market that confidence in prices is justified.

INDIAN COTTON SITUATION.

Local values on the week are from about 12 to over 16 Rupees lower. We have therefore, lost on parity considerably. This is due to the fact that there has been an almost complete cessation of demand for Indian cotton, and with exports not showing up as favourably as they have done in the past, for the time being, our statistical position does not look so strong, as was previously anticipated. Further, the tenders of Broach against the April/May contract have shown a steady increase, which has caused weakness in the near position compared to the distants. Also, the large imports of foreign cottons have weakened the position here, particularly in regard to staple styles. Should the demand for Indians not broaden, it is likely that the parity between our market and those on the other side is likely to widen still further. In regard t this, however, we hear that during the last two days both China and Japan have been showing more interest in Indian cotton, particularly Broach. Should this demand continue, it is natural to expect that the widening of the parity mentioned will be checked.

SEND OFF TO MR. NARIMAN

—:o:—

Kerala, Land Of Song And Freedom.

SMT. NAIDU'S FAITH IN YOUTH.

A largely attended public meeting of Kerala residents of Bombay was held at Gandhi Chowk, Matunga, on Monday to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Nariman on the eve of his departure to Malabar to preside at the Kerala Students' Conference Srimati Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer dwelt at great length on the part played by Kerala in the recent Satyagraha movement. He at the same time deplored the lack of enthusiasm shown by the students of Kerala in the country's struggle for freedom and hoped that Mr. Nariman would certainly rouse them. Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, while wishing him joy in his South Indian Tour, said that the National awakening in that part of the country had embraced the whole of Kerala.

Mr. Unni Menon explained to the guests the part played by "Kalaries" (National Gymnasiums) in the making of Kerala's history and appealed to Mr. Nariman to lend his support for their revival.

FEUDALISM

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami said that at Kerala Sjt. Nariman would find material which, if utilised and directed properly, would gather strength and vigour and ultimately pull down the barriers between man and man.

FREEDOM THE PANACEA

Mr. Nariman, while thanking the Keraleyas for giving him an opportunity to be in their midst and share their woes and happiness, said that if they expected him to solve those manifold problems, referred to by the previous speakers, they would be sadly disappointed. He was not going there to give inspiration to Kerala but to get inspiration. Kerala did not need outside help. In 1927 Gandhiji had told him that Kerala was famed for beauty. This year at Karachi the Congress delegates from Kerala pressed their claim to hold the Congress in that part of the country next year. When Gandhiji said that Kerala was famed for beauty he meant the beauty of its soul. Kerala is both physically and spiritually beautiful. He would have no stone unturned to organise the youths in order to take up the country's cause. He was not for patchwork reforms here and there. He maintained that freedom was the only panacea for all those ills.

"COUNTRY OF SONG AND FREEDOM"

Srimati Sarojini Devi, in winding up the proceedings, remarked that in point of beauty Kerala was a fairyland. Even Lord Curzon was very much impressed with Kerala's charms. Kerala was the country of song and freedom. The great poets of old were not tired of singing her praises.

In conclusion she said that her message was the indivisible kindship of youth. Universal brotherhood, which should be the ideal of youth, transcended all human limitations.

As regards Mr. Nariman she said he did not grow older. He was ever like the spring tide full of promise and power. The meeting dispersed late in the night.

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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the crisis which the Indian people have just gone through, the one factor which stands out above everything else is the settlement of the intercommunal problem, specially the questions which relate to the adjustment of the Hindu-Muslim differences.

Being in a minority in this country, the Musalmans cannot be blamed for adopting an attitude of adroitness and caution. But too much of everything is bad and over enthusiasm, often times creates impressions not favourable to the object in view. I do not wish to disguise facts, and, unfortunately, the fact is that at present the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims, generally speaking are not happy and cordial. But this description of feeling to my mind, is not in reality due to vital differences on constitutional principles, on the other hand their root cause lies in mutual distrust and went of confidence, mostly due to provocative and wanton speeches and writings, prompted by a vicious desire to assume the leadership of the ignorant masses. In fact the ignorance and too much religious susceptibility of the people of this country are responsible for ninety-nine out of hundred evils in India. In spite of being subjected to strong condemnation and criticism I maintain that the socalled public opinion in India cannot be considered as a criterion of the soundness of a proposition. Speakers holding quite opposite and conbicting views cat secure enthusiastic support for their principles from the same audience: and the more frivolous and fantastic speaker is the more applause and tributes he will receive. As a matter of fact the points of difference between the Hindus and the Musalmans as well as between the two sections of the Muslamans themselves are now reduced to a small and narrow breach which can be bridged with a little skill and dexterity on the part of both the communties. It is impossible to get an absolute unanimity about any question. England is not united upon many problems of vital importance. Canada, South Africa and Ireland were never unanimous when they got dominion Status. unanimity means general consensus of a large majority of the thinking people of a country or community. During the last six months nearly all the important points have been fully thrashed out and opinions crystalised and the signs of the times are so clear that one who runs can read. It is no use holding communal conferences and appointing Arbitration Boards. You cannot achieve more than has already been achieved. Those who are concentrating all their force on separate electorate, neglecting the real safeguards for the Musalmans, are running after the shadow leaving the substance behind. The qustion of the method of election is not a question of principle, and should not be allowed to assume an undue importance. There are different conditions prevailing in different Provinces and the matter of the method of election should be left to each Province to be decided by mutual agreement. It is no use making a show of temper like an empty drum. You lower the dignity of your own people by abusing the leaders of other communities. Bluffing is a sign of weakness and stupidity. The Hindus and the Muslims have got to live together in India, it is as much our motherland as that of the Hindus, in fact our connections with the motherland is more lasting than that of the Hindus, we cling to it even after death while the Hindu is lost to the land as soon as his mortal remains are reduced to ashes. Therefore, there is no meaning in saying that one is a Muslim first, or Hindu first. We are both Muslims and Indians simultaneously and our policy and our actions must all be guided on this spirit.

Lord Irwin touched the right word in his last speech at Bombay on the eve of his departure, he said, "That the only wise course for the majority community is frankly to recognise these apprehensions, unfounded, though they may adjudge them to be, and to be prepared to give them the reassurance of what they desire and claim until of their own free choice, the minorities are with substantial unanmity, prepared to let it go" Mr. Gandhi has also more than once spoken in the same trend, and if this attitude is really adopted by the majority community, in the words of Lord Irwin, "I believe its immediate effect would be to work such a change in the Muslim feeling as would alter the whole atmosphere for the better and make the whole problem very much less intractable than it, unhappily is to-day."

The keenness of a section of the Musalmans for separate electorate is mostly due to the keenness of the Congress not to concede it. If the Hindus to-day gave up their strong feeling towards separate electorate, I think the fervour of the Musalmans in its favour will soon vanish in no time. In my humble opinion the material necessary for framing a constitution for India is quite ready for the mould and further dilution will only tend to delay and thus defeat th desired object.—Your, etc.,

MD. YAKUBS.
M. L. A.

Moradabad, April 25.

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CHEVROLET'S LATEST.

—:o:—

An aristrocratic has arrived to take its place in the Chevrolet range the new Town Car. This unusual departure has an interesting significance as an example of the modern tendency of the popular car to invade the market of its higher priced brethren.

The rear compartment is completely enclosed and the driving seat is provided with a detachable hood for use in wet weather. The interior is sumptuously appointed in accordance with the correct town car tradition: fittings include comfortable hassocks and padded arm-rests. Communication with the driver is afforded by a conveniently placed microphone in the rear compartment. The passenger simply presses a button, and by means of an amplifying apparatus the driver can hear what is said in the close part of the car without any difficulty.

The Town Car is a body type of continental origin, known as a cabriolet de ville. It has always been built on a costly chassis, because the essentials in a town car are luxury in appearance, comfort and appointments. As the car is used chiefly for social and formal occasions, dignity and silent smooth running are also necessary. The improvements in engineering technique and quality of the Chevrolet have reached the stage at which these qualifications are fulfilled.

Three of these new Chevrolet Town Cars have lately been introduced into India, one each in Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore, where they have aroused much favourable comment. The finish is excellent, displaying unusual attention and thought on the part of the designers.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

An "At Home" will be given to Mr. T. Raghavachari and Friends of the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangiore to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Association Premises, Matunga (G. I. P.). All the members are requested to attend.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Mr. J. B. McKECHNIE, M.A., F.I.A., F.A.S., Vice-President and General Manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto, Canada, died suddenly due to heart conditions on Monday, the 27th April. Due to this the Company's Bombay Office remained closed on 30th April, on which day the sad news was received here.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

KANARA BILLAWARS.

The adjourned meeting of Kanara Billawars for the purpose of forming a Union will be held at 110. Medows Street Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 P.M.

POPULAR SWADESHI STORES.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will perform the opening ceremony of the Popular Swadeshi Stores at Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at Seth Anandilal Poddar School, Santacruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

MASTERS OF WISDOM.

A free public lecture on the above subject will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILA PARLA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Vila Parla will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. Speeches will be delivered on the non-release of Mr. H. D. Rajah by Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Dr. R. M. Bhoir, S. N. Natu and others when Mr. Atchut Balawant Kolhatkar will preside.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress committee there will be a public meeting to-day Saturday the 2nd May 1931, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) Kumbharwada 4th lane, Near Gol Pitha when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. K. Pupala, Abid Ali, Meherali, and others will speak on "Karachi Congress message and work before us." Sjt. S. K. Patil, will preside.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Training Camp In Borivli.

The organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal writes:—

The Officers' Training Camp will be opened at Borivli at 8-30 A.M. to-morrow (Sunday) by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. To create facility for the training of those who cannot remain whole time in the camp, it has been decided to open classes along with the camp. The classes will be conducted for one hour in the evening. All those who are above 13 years of age will be admitted into these classes. An admission fee of Re. 1/- will be charged for the whole period of the Camp, namely, five weeks. Applications will be received up to the 10th of May

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Sporting and Literary Association, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. A.D. Shroff, B.Sc., (London) to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in Tilak Mandir at Vile-Parle, the subject being: "Financial Implications of the Round Table Conference Proposals."

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Borivli Congress Committee will be held at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp at Gomati Nivas (East), when the report and accounts of the last year will be placed and the elections of the new committee will be made. All those who have paid their subscriptions of four annas are requested to attend.

RECEPTION TO GLOBE-CYCLISTS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge The Sophical Society, a reception will be given to Messrs. Davar and Gustav, the Globe-Cyclists to-day (Saturday) on the terrace of Blavatsky Lodge premises, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when members are requested to be present. Light refreshments will be served. Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside.

BHAGWAN BUDDHA'S JAYANTI.

There will be the opening of the Anand Vihara and a public meeting to consecrate the memory of the Bhagwan Buddha's 2555th thrice-sacred Day to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital and National Medical College, Club Road, near Byculla Club.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda has kindly consented to open the Vihar and Sjt. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

"APPROVER'S STORY FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS."

—:o:—

"CASE BUILT ON THEORIES," SAYS DEFENCE COUNSEL IN LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

"Desperate attempts to support a tottering case were made by Counsel for the Crown in alluding to Gita classes and Prabhat Feris for the purpose of connecting them with the alleged conspiracy", said Mr. Sabnis, Counsel for the defence, on behalf of Vishnoo Vishvanath Dhamankar in the course of his address to the jury, which concluded the case for the defence on Friday, at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five other stand charged with conspiracy to murder Police Officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

"UNCORROBORATED."

Resuming his arguments, Mr. M. S. Pandit, on behalf of Vaishampayan, said that on material particulars the approver's story was either contradicted or not corroborated. Counsel then narrated points on which Moghe was contradicted and pointed out that it did not matter much if he (approver) was corroborated on immaterial points.

Mr. M. C. Chagla Counsel for the seventh accused, who next stood up to address the jury, was only allowed to do so after his Lordship overruling the objection of Mr. Velinkar as regards the sequence to be observed in addressing the jury.

"BUILT ON THEORIES."

Mr. Chagla said that the prosecuting Counsel had appealed to the gentlemen of the jury to cast aside all political or national considerations from their minds, but the prosecution was responsible for giving the political colour to the case and for raising the superstructure of "conspiracy" on the flimsy foundation of the unfortunate shooting incident that happened at the Lamington Road Police Station on October 9, 1930. The whole case being built on theories, startling conclusions had been drawn from innocent facts.

"SCHOOLBOY'S ORDEAL."

Proceeding Mr. Chagla said that his client, who was in his teens and a schoolboy, had been made to undergo the ordeal of being an undertrial prisoner for six months, leaving his studies and ruining his career when the prosecution knew that none of the charges could stand against him. Although it was not required that all the accused should meet together and come to a direct agreement, there must be at least a passive consent, without which the charge of conspiracy would fail.

Concluding Mr. Chagla narrated the evidence in connection the charges against Shinde, and pointed out to the gentlemen of the jury that during the five days previous to the shooting incident, the seventh accused had come in very little contact with one or two of the accused, and that Shinde had no knowledge of the intention of the person who had borrowed his uncle's car or of the joyride to Malabar Hill on that fateful night.

"TO SAVE HIS SKIN."

Mr. Kirtikar, on behalf of Bapat, the second accused, said that the approver's story, as regards his client, was full of contradictions. Counsel then dealt with the evidence point by point and exposed the unsoundness of the theories advanced against Bapat and the gaps filled in by the imagination of the approver or by an afterthought to save his skin.

Mr. Rege, on behalf of Deodhar and Upadhye, the fourth and the fifth accused then addressed the jury.

CONCLUDING DEFENCE.

It was time for the rising of the Court, but His Lordship asked Mr. Sabnis Counsel for Dhamankar to address the jury in order to conclude the case for the defence that very day. After Mr. Sabnis had narrated the charges against Dhamankar the sixth accused and pointed out to the jury that his client being a teacher had practically no association with the other accused in the alleged conspiracy, the court then rose for the day.

The court then adjourned.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCURSION TO JOGESHWARI.

The Chairman, Fort Co-operative Institute, writes:—

To-morrow (Sunday), the Fort Co-operative Institute will conduct an excursion to Jogeshwari with an interesting programme beginning with Flag-Furling by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., at 9-30 a.m. and ending at 6 p.m. including such items as speeches by prominent speakers, Music, Meals, Physical Feats, Imitation by Prof. Dadarker ,Flute-Playing by Master Barve.

The excursionists are requested to reach the caves by 9 a.m. The caves are only at a seven minutes' walk distance from the Jogeshwari Railway Station. Mr. R. L. Jaiswal, the Institute's Propaganda Officer will wait with a small Co-operative Flag at the Railway Station till 9-5 a.m. He will lead the excursionists to the caves.

JAMIAT SINGH EXONERATED.

The Secretary, S.G.S.S. of Bombay, writes:—

A statement was issued by the Sabha in your issue of 13th instant alleging that information had been conveyed to the Sabha regarding the collection of funds for the Bhagat Singh Memorial and Akali Dal by S. Jamiat Singh and Mrs. Amrit Kaur.

This evening before the General Committee of the Sabha S. Jamiat Singh cleared his position on oath which was accepted by Shri Guru Singh Sabha and all the misunderstanding between the Sabha and S. Jamiat Singh is removed.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

The election of the seven co-opted members of the Desh Sevika Sangh on the Managing Board took place at Madhav Bag, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Two requisitions were sent to Mrs. Naidu, one of 10 signatories asking her to postpone the election till the month of June and another requisition of 14 mostly of group-leaders asking her that the election be held as announced.

Mrs. Naidu, at the meeting first took the sense of the house about postponing the election till June. Eight voted for postponing the election and an overwhelming majority voted for the election to be held to-day. The following were duly elected respectively:—

Shrimatis Perinben Captain, Kamlaben Sorawalla, Bachuben Wagle, Shantabai Vangasarkar, Dr. Saraswatibai, Shrimatis Vijyaben Parikh and Snehlata Hazrat.

The following also stood for the election:—Shrimatis Dahiben Desai, Nirmalaben Dalal, Jayaben Joshi, Surajben Dalal and Shivlaxmibai Hansraj.

MASTERS OF WISDOM:

Will be the subject of a free public lecture to be given to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 1.

Liverpool Wheat:
May 4s. 5-1/4d. down 1/4d.
July 4s. 7-1¼d. down 3/8d.
Oct. 4s 9-1/4d. down 3/8d.

London Linseed:—
April-May £8-12-6 up 1/3d.
Market quiet.

London Linseed Oil:—
May-Aug. 16s. 4-1/2d. down 6d.
Sep-Dec 17s. 4-1/2d. down 3d
Market easier.

CHICAGO WHEAT:
May dolls. 81-1/4 down 1/4.
July dolls. 62-3/8 up 7/8.
Septr. dolls 61-5/8 up 1.

Argentine Linseed.—
June 10.73 down 2.
July 10.88 down 1.
Market steady.

New York Sugar:—
July 129 up 3.
Sep. 137 up 3.
Dec. 146 up 4.
Market Steady.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
"Prices declined on favourable weather and lower outside markets; but later advanced on unfavourable weather in the North-west and Commission House buying. Closed firm."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns:—In the absence of any stimulating influences, there is still a disposition in most quarters to adopt a waiting policy. The following are this week's quotations:—

	per lb.
20's Water Bundles	8¼—10 d.
30's Water Bundles	9½—11½d.
40's Mule Bundles	10¾—12¾d.
Egyptian 60's	15½—17½d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Opening	Closing
May	5.32	5.25—.09
June		5.30—.08
July	5.38	5.33—.08
August		5.37—.08
September		5.41—.08
October	5.50	5.45—.08
November		5.49—.08
December		5.53—.08
January	5.62	5.57—.08
February		5.61—.08
March	72	5.66—.09
April		5.70—.08
April		5.74—
May		5.47—
Middling Spot		5.41—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NATURAL REACTION OVERDUE

Investors Awaiting Farm Board's Statement

GENERAL SENTIMENT STILL BEARISH

The recent liquidation of speculative purchases has unquestionably greatly strengthened the position of American cotton, but it is apparent that some new incentive is badly needed to stimulate general buying. Investors are awaiting to know intentions of the Farm Board before stepping in the market. The general sentiment still continues bearish, but we believe natural reaction is overdue at the moment.

Bombay, May 1.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 6 points on lower Liverpool cables. A further decline of 16 points was added to the opening decline on general long liquidation by recent buyers. Later on prices rallied 22 points from the lowest level but before the close a portion of the improvement was lost and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 10 points. The improvement was due to short covering influenced by the strength of Wall Street. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points to 9.55c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was nervous, while there was continued general liquidation on poor New York opening prices. When later the New York improved on better stocks, Liverpool advanced in sympathy with it but before the closing the gains were cancelled on the resumption of liquidation. The market closed quiet at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.41 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures prices declined 8 points and Egyptian Sakels lost 15 to 17 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and Uppers declined 31 points and Sakels declined 50 points

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S REPORT.

We have had another week of dull markets. The undertone in most commodity markets has been poor and the price of cotton has again been affected by the weak tone in the New York Stock Exchange. Trade reports from America and Europe have been disappointing. In fact there has been little in the week's news which has been cheerful. American cables report that fresh demand has been extremely small and with buyers holding off, the market continues to feel the weight of the large supply in the United States. There were moderately heavy tenders against the May Contract in New York, but as distant month prices include more than a normal carrying premium these tenders were easily absorbed. With the prospective carryover of American cotton so large New Crop prospects are not yet the important factor they would be in normal years. The weekly weather report published yesterday stated that in the Western Belt coolness has retarded the growth of early planted cotton, but in the Eastern Belt more favourable conditions have prevailed. In Texas there has been damage from frost and in Oklahoma planting has mostly been suspended and germination has been poor on account of the cool weather and wet soil. In Georgia the condition of the crop is fairly good and chopping has advanced. From the above it would appear that there is a possibility that Nature may yet adjust the supply position as at present prices there will be little incentive for the farmer to do any re-planting.

In Bombay we have had a poor market ond over the week our quotations are lower by Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per Candy. Early in the week owing to the poor demand there was heavy long liquidation of Broach Contracts. The more favourable parity which then resulted brought out considerable demand from the Far East. The demand from Europe continued poor and local Mills have been content to await developments.

The smaller export offtake this month combined with the arrivals of foreign cotton has worsened the statistical position in India. During this month the stock in Bombay has actually increased by fully 50,000 bales. Arrivals however, should now steadily decrease as the supplies in the interior are small. In addition the crops in the South, particularly in the Coomptha area, are turning out smaller than anticipated. With Indian cotton now at a more favourable parity there are indications of an improved demand, and unless the decline in America continues we should see steadier markets here.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 10.03—.04 lowest 9.91—.16.
October Highest 10.43 (2-37 p.m.) lowest 10.21 (12-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Cotton bought at higher level is being dumped on the market by disappointed 'Longs' and speculators fearing financial outlook. Trade holding aloof. Think prices may decline still further although after this excitement we must naturally look for a reaction.

New York—Opened lower owing to cables worse than expected and weakness in stock market. Declined during the forenoon on Yiverpool, Continent, Southwest, New Orleans and Commission Houses selling. Advanced during the afternoon on reaction in stocks and shorts covering. Think market a sale on further advance. Cotton goods market quiet. Yarn market, small demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool agents cabled on 30th April:—

10-03 A.M.—Weekly Government Weather Report:—Unfavourable in the Western Belt and Central Belt owing to cold and wet weather. Rather favourable in the East.

11-18 a.m.: Liverpool:—Quiet, some Continental liquidation.

2-55 p.m.; New York Cables:—Greenville reports: Textiles very quiet, some easing of prices, rather light demand for goods, however mills comfortably sold ahead rather generally with greatly improved situation. Spots scarce, basis high. demand fair to good. Unseasonably cool weather affecting germination lower sections, delaying planting in the Upper Sections.

8-40 p.m.—Weakness in Stocks continues, causing liquidation principally Continent; selling well taken by limits.

Reuter's Cables:—New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on general selling, but later prices recovered on the strength of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 5.33; Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 182 equal to 4.15; Difference 118 points equal to Rs. 52.

New York July (Close) 9.97 equal to 4.99; Broach J.-A (Expected) Rs. 182 equal to 4.15; Difference 84 points equal to Rs. 37.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close July 68, Oct. 58 (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson of Liverpool dated 30th April:—

Cannot yet see any permanent improvement in values therefore favour short side for immediate future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 30.

May	9.75—.07
July	9.97—.10
October	10.34—.08
December	10.57—.10
January	10.69—.09
Middling Spot	9.75—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 30.

May	9.77—.14
July	9.99—.14
Middling Spot	9.55—.13

NEW YORK.

New York, April 30.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	—
July	9.98
October	10.32
Ney York. Noon Call.	
May	9.74
July	9.99
October	10.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILYY STATISTICS.

New York, April 30.

	Bales
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.13
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.33
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.55
Oomra Good	3.53
Oomra Fully Good	3.73
Oomra Fine	3.93
Bengal Good	3.29
Bengal Fully Good	3.44
Bengal Fine	3.59
Scinde Fully Good	3.44
Scinde Fine	3.59
Scinde Superfine	3.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

May	7.71
July	7.92
September	8.08
October	8.14
November	8.21
January	8.31
March	8.56
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	8.10

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SHARP DECLINE IN TATA STEEL ORDINARIES.

All Speculative Counters Easy.

Bombay, May 1.

To-day will shares opened steady but sharp decline in Tata Steel ordinary shares had sympathetic effect on other speculative counters. There were some rallies which were not maintained and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report state as under:—

Mill shares opened steady but soon after there was a small fall which however was made up immediately. Later on the prices declined again in sympathy with the precipitous fall in the Tata Steel Ordinaries. The fall was not arrested till the closing.

Likewise there was a fall in the values of Bombay Burmas. As stated above Tata Steel Ordinaries suffered a severe drop which was due to discouraging rumours afloat with regard to the company We hear that certain parties had sold short heavily during the earlier part of the week. After having done this they were lately busy in circulating ugly rumours. How far these rumours are true no one can say but it seems that there is something at the bottom. Many small operators who had previously thought that the prices of Ordinaries were very cheap and had thus been tempted to make purchases for a rise, became nervous and let off their holds. This coupled with the Bear pressure brought the prices considerably down. Tata Steel 2nd Preference were also weak in sympathy with the above.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 1.

Bombay Dyeing 691;87;88;85;
Century 240;39;42;35;
Colaba 103-2;
Crescent N, 74
Fazul 390;86;87;83;2;
Indore 366;65
Madhowji N27;
Nagpur 370;66
New Great 159;54-6
Pearl 241;43;38;
Simplex 63-2
Swadeshi 270;66;
Burma 436;30-10;
Hydro 106;105-10;
Tram 115
Deff. 282;77
Ord. 23-8;21-8;21-12
Bundi 14-8
Indian 182-85;
Katni Ord 170
Alcock 175;80;

MILLS.

Bombay, May 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	685-10
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	235-10
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	366-4
100 Colaba	103-2
100 Coorla	147
100 Crescent	74-6
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	360
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	383-2
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	365-0
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
00 Kastoorchand	4-0
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	133-2
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	27-8
250 Madras United	275
000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	477-8
50 Mysore	122.3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	151-6
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	143-12
250 Pearl	233-2
100 Phoenix	29
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	8
000 Sholapur	1990
250 Simplex	63-2
100 Swan	88
100 Swadeshi	266-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	80
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	x d. 72- 8
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	67- 8
250 Indian	185-0
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	170
10 Punjab P.	9-6
10 Punjab	8-17
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-6
200.100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	8- 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom Tram	115
100 Tata Hydro P.	101- 4
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
1000 Tata Power	423-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	300-0
100 Amritsar Patti	112- 0
100 Central Provinces	78
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	56
90 Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500 Tapti Valley	637- 8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-12x.d.
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39-0
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	21-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	180-0
250 Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250 Bom. Steam	138-12
50 Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	430-10
50 Bom. Burma New	160-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	146-4
15 Scindia	6-11-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-8-6
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931.

DANGERS OF STAGNATION

—:o:—

Squeals of protest, unworthy of the roaring lion, are emanating from certain British quarters over the decision of Congress workers quietly to carry on the duty of picketting. Congress work cannot be allowed to stagnate. There is already a pernicious impression among British opportunists, who support the Gandhi-Irwin Truce, that as a result of Gandhiji's sympathies there would be thundering sales of Lancashire goods in India. With simple outspokenness, Gandhiji has warned commercial profiteers against any such speculation, and we would make it perfectly clear at the beginning of what appears to be a fresh orgy of official repression, that picketting is justified, if not indeed economically obligatory on Congress workers, under the Delhi Pact. Gandhiji gave up no principle of national activity when he said that that picketting would be abandoned as a political weapon but was retained as an economic force. The exclusion of foreign cloth remains a sacred duty and we cannot compromise the success we have already achieved in creating a sense of preference for Indian cloth among the people. Lord Willingdon in his first address dwelt in minatory tones on obedience to laws, when law under his predecessor was so degraded as to include an Ordinance proscribing the vigorous exclusion of foreign cloth by pacific persuasion. There is the stir of menace in the latest speech of the Punjab Governor. If the Delhi Pact stands, then the right of picketting remains valid, and no amount of Wintertonian theatricals, now threatened in Parliament before Whitsun, can render it illegal. In fact it is necessary to check the danger of stagnation by active intervention at this stage. A Delhi "appreciation" of political conditions last week referred to a "golden period" of foreign sales after the Truce. We cannot afford to have any such golden eruptions in a country impoverished by unfair methods of trade, and we have to face the necessity of organised picketting if imported goods are going to be thrust on upcountry markets. Lord Winterton and his confreres are welcome to know what happened in the North-Western Frontier or in Burma, but they should be reconciled to the fact that the sale of alien cloth in India has become a crude proposition offensive to the people.

All who mobilise for the arrest of a declining tendency in the boycott are perfectly right and safe within the terms of the Truce. Mischievous allegations have been aired against the Desh Sevikas who wish to stifle the danger of stagnation and oppose the unloading of foreign cloth as also the sale of liquor, both foreign and home-brewn. To suppress their activities would be illegal under the terms of the Truce which provide for their beneficent interest in purifying national economy as well as private life. Addressing the Bombay Corporation, Gandhiji asked for resolute propaganda in schools in the interest of simple living and Khadi. Desh Sevikas who are concerned about the exploitation of the Truce by wicked agencies ought to popularise the taking of a pledge by pupils against foreign cloth and liquor. The taking of the prohibition pledge is a vital programme amongst the reformers of Europe and America, but in India it would be better to couple it with an oath about the abhorrence of foreign cloth. The work of the Desh Sevikas who are accused of "hostile activities" should be of a constructive, character-building nature. While they rightly plead with the buyers of foreign cloth, they can also easily develop in the younger generation a stern spirit of opposition to all sales, alcholic and other, which can magnetise their character in the most impressionable period of their lives.

We are reposing much faith in the younger generation. It is our duty to see they are fostered in some sort of patriotic faith that shuns the devices of communal disruption and develops national character. If the Desh Sevikas to-day think of resuming their unobstrusive work, it is the task of the elders to support their endeavours. The Bardoli decision of 1922 was followed by helpless stagnation and the corruption of individuals exposed to temptation. We do not want history to repeat itself. There are thousands of volunteers now demobilised who can carry on the work of boycott. Every intelligent volunteer has his own job to perform without graceless and unmanly squabbles for extravagant succour during the suspension of the campaign. We cannot afford the boycott movement to die down. The Desh Sevikas who are called to the resumption of duty for arresting decay have the sympathy of the public and we hope no trade-intrigue will cause their effort, absolutely genuine and voluntary, to continue for the prevalence of sly foreign inroads. We must stem the dangers of stagnation, for stagnation is death.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

With the name of Ahmedabad is associated a prosperous textile industry—prosperous even during times which proved to be very difficult for Bombay and other industrial centres. Ahmedabad owes this happy position, in a large measure, to the fact that while other centres were in the throes of industrial strife, for long periods, it has enjoyed almost absolute freedom from labour conflicts. Naturally it was expected that a grateful industry and a grateful city would have assured suitable and satisfactory housing conditions for the working classes. In fact, however, there can be hardly anything more scandalous and wretched than the manner in which the labouring classes in the city are housed. Competant observers, from this country and abroad, have said very hard things about the housing conditions prevailing in Ahmedabad. These impressions are re-inforced by a statement submitted by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, to the Ahmedabad Municipality, embodying the results of a detailed statistical study. It discloses the appalling fact that about 16 000 tenements in the working class localities are unfit for human habitation, being in dilapidated condition, low and small, dark and airless, without plinth, and without an outlet for smoke. Over 95 per cent. of the workers live in one room tenements. Fifty per cent. of the tenements are overcrowded. Nearly one-third of the tenements are occupied by more than four persons per room. About 10 per cent. of the single room tenements are occupied by more than one family—each family numbering five or six, in some cases. Add to all this, filthy neighbourhood and inadequacy of water and of sanitary facilities are features of almost every chawl. No wonder the Collector of Ahmedabad had to include the following remarks, in his comments on the Administration Report of the Ahmedabad Municipality:—

'The congestion in the city and the appalling conditions in which most of the mill-hands live are well known. The low roofed chawls, built back to back with narrow and indescribably filthy lanes between, are exposed to the public gaze, but the conscience of landlords and their representatives on the corporation remains asleep. Hidden away on page 98 of the report will be found the statement that 425.9 infants under one year die out of every 1,000 born. It is pathetic to read on page 105 the miserable attempts to meet this slaughter of innocents described as "Infant Welfare" or the existing or proposed expenditure on medical institutions. A few mid-wives and maternity houses are mere palliatives and will be powerless to strike at the root of the evil—infamous housing of the poor. Trained mid-wives cannot work properly in squalid and insanitary tenements and mothers and babies merely leave clean maternity homes to return to the filth of their own."

When it is remembered that the countries of the West have placed housing in the forefront of their National Programme, when we find that in Britain Government and local authorities have been spending millions, every year, on the provision of healthy dwellings for the working classes, it becomes difficult to excuse the culpable neglect which is responsible for the growth of such fearful conditions, as may be seen in Ahmedabad to-day. Ahmedabad is enlarging its population quickly with the expansion of textile industry, and unless the Municipality immediately undertakes housing schemes, on a large scale, and unless it proceeds to clear its slums, it may be confronted with a situation which will be a grave menace to the health, safety and well-being of the city.

It is some relief to know that the Ahmedabad Municipality has adopted a scheme for constructing 500 tenements as an experimental measure, and is about to consider provision of the ways and means for its execution. It is good that some beginning towards meeting the acute housing shortage, in the city, will thus be made, but the Municipality will have to build at least four times the number of tenements annually if a healthy city is to emerge within the next two decades.

TIP TO "PROGRESSIVES."

Even Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, to say nothing of Messrs Setalwad and Boman-Behram, would hesitate to expect any sensible person to appreciate their opposition to protest against the overriding of Sir Ghulam Husain's claim to acting Governorship, when, as the history of the Corporation shows, they are ever willing to congratulate Government on acts done by them and having no relevance to the Municipal Act as understood by the President of the Corporation himself. This, however, is not to say that we do not admire the courage of affection for Sir Ernest Hotson jointly shown by these gentlemen, although, of course, without previous reference to one another. We do admire it. Indeed our only complaint is that they did not go far enough. There should have been a resolution of gratitude to Government on appointing as Acting Governor—vice Sir Frederick Sykes granted leave—Sir Ernest Hotson whose rule as Home Member has proved a blessing rather than a calamity. But it is not yet too late to make up for the omission. And should the "Progressives" bestir themselves, as they ought to, they would oblige not only the Acting Governor of Bombay but their opponents also.

THE NARIMAN FUND.

In declining to accept a purse proposed to be given to him by his friends for his public services, Mr. K. F. Nariman has made a happy suggestion as to how the Purse Fund may be utilised in the interests of the public itself. The suggestion is that the Fund be utilised whenever necessary, for exposing and preventing corrupt and fraudulent practices in public services of all descriptions and also for the enforcement of civic rights. The very existence of such a Fund, Mr. Nariman thinks, would serve as a substantial check upon malpractices and to some extent as a protection of the taxpayers' money. The suggestion deserves the serious consideration of the Committee in charge of the Nariman Purse Fund. It would, of course, be in the fitness of things to associate the name of Mr. Nariman with the Fund.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE ANGLO-INDIANS?

—:o:—

TRAGEDY OF THEIR PRESENT POSITION

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, April 17.

Colonel H. Gidney, the leader of the Anglo-Indian community, in his speech on March 20th, in Bombay, expresses great concern about the position his community will occupy in India under the new constitution. He admits that to-day they may find that they have fallen between two stools, and are wanted by neither Europeans nor Indians, who swept by the wave of Nationalism, are now entering the doorway of Freedom.

"The Madras Mail" states that the community is responsible for the plight in which it finds itself as it did not lack good counsel but failed to heed it with the result that it is now the object of attack by those with whom it might have been allied in friendship. It does not seem fair to blame the community; the rank and file can hardly bear the responsibility that should be their leaders'.

WANTED DEED.

Good counsel they did have. Six years ago Mahatma Gandhi candidly asked the Anglo-Indian leaders to shed the habit of trying to live in an European style and to think of the masses and merge themselves into them. He even went so far as to say that if they were anxious about their fate in a self-governing India to pursue any other course would mean ruination.

Colonel Gidney digested this advice sufficiently well to repeat it in Calcutta at the Rotary Club on January 6, 1925, when he condemned the isolated position his community had elected to occupy and said that they should be prepared to associate themselves entirely and whole-heartedly and work for the common good of India, their motherland.

But has he acted upon the advice he received and passed on to his community? Has he followed it up by deeds? He has had six years in which to prepare his community for a change of mentality and of political and economic conditions, but it is apparent that he has not done so. All parties, all communities look to their leader to pave the way by example. Lip service is of negative value. This is all the Colonel seems to have done since he spoke six years ago.

A MASS OF CONTRADICTIONS.

On December 2nd in an interview with a representative of the "Morning Post", he suggested that temporary economic protection, say from 25 to 30 years, should be given to his community until they decide to sink or swim with the rest of India. Was this wise counsel? Or consistent with his opinion in 1925? Now they find that they have not got the option of either sinking or swimming, but that they must toe the line with the others, and be satisfied with their ratio of employment in the public services and the general stimulus of free competition. To quote Gandhi again: he says that there is to be no discrimination between European and Indian interests. All will have to give up privileged positions for the better safeguard of national good-will. And this applies to Anglo-Indians as well.

Colonel Gidney's speeches appear to be a mass of contrast and contradiction. No one could deny his mental agility but his speeches bear little resemblance to each other in aims or ideals. His opinions swing like a pendulum. How fatal is this in a leader?

One is reminded of an incident in 1930 when the Colonel was waxing eloquent in the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, Munshi Iswar Saran, a prominent Nationalist member, rose and asked the Colonel which side he was on. 'Indian,' said the Colonel. 'Then why are you not on this side?' demanded Munshi Saran, pointing to the Indian benches. 'I take what I can get,' replied the Colonel. 'Then,' said Munshi Saran, 'you are Mr. Facing Both Ways.'

The Colonel admits that the Anglo-Indian community was indifferent to India's national aspirations (civil rights and duties, political development) and the advent of democracy and the birth of India's desire to be her own mistress have been of little concern to them for they refused to believe that England could or would ever grant Dominion Status to India. In short, their belief has been in the infallibility of Europeans. Is it fair of him to accuse his community of this? One is inclined to think that that was precisely what the Colonel thought himself. Or, while his community believed in the infallibility of Europeans, his belief might have been in the infallibility of Colonel Gidney. But in his last speech in Bombay on March 20th., he practically acknowledges that Europeans are no longer infallible and asks the Indians to forget and forgive the past and to trust the Anglo-Indians and treat them like brothers. Is this not an acknowledgment of defeat?

ATTITUDE OF SUPERIORITY.

Is there no Anglo-Indian with high ideals who can rise to this emergency? One who woud consider himself on equal terms with all other communities and demand as a right, not as a favour, his participation in the freedom of his country. One who would have no need of bargaining or foreign protection.

Colonel Gidney condemns in the same speech his community's attitude of superiority towards Indians. Yet such an attitude is manifest in his comments on the standardisation of wages based on

(Continued on next page.))

Trifles.

Somebody has been listening to the Corporation debates very attentively with the result that I am called upon to say what I think of Mr. Mody. The answer is obvious. I mean, I think very highly of him.

* * * * * *

I regard him as one of the most plutocratic intellectuals it has ever been my supreme good fortune not to know. He would prescribe toddy for the illiterate and ignorant adults but not votes.

* * * * * *

I am convinced that he is also a historian of no mean order. No one could have so effectively quoted the example of England where the franchise was granted in 1832 though for several centuries before that self-governing institutions had flourished there. I hope the wild franchise-wallahs will now keep quiet. They must go through a few centuries of apprenticeship in "self-government" by Mr. Mody and his friends before asking for franchise.

* * * * * *

I am also convinced of his sympathy; for the many-headed adult franchise "would not mean the rule of the majority, but it would only be the rule of half a dozen or a dozen persons who knew how to lead the ignorant masses".

To save the "ignorant masses" from being led, it is clearly necessary that they should be "exploited" by half a dozen or a dozen men

* * * * *

Finally, I like his warning: "It would be criminal folly to ignore the lessons of history". I can't say more about it because Government may suspect me of designing to start a parallel "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court". And it is also just possible that Mr. Mody may misunderstand by intentions. But has he ever read of Revolutions in history?

* * * * *

I congratulate the "Times of India". Its Surat correspondent reports a serious bomb explosion in Rander. Because it happened on April 29, therefore, "at any rate, the Mahomedans of Rander suspect the missile was meant for them in order to prevent them from sacrificing cows."

* * * * *

There may be no connection between the explosion and the Id. But "at any rate," the clever suggestion must be brought out in prominent headlines "Missile intended for Bakr-Id Dinner Party?"

* * * * *

And, as I said, I congratulate the "Times of India." The bait hesitatingly offered has been promptly gorged by the "Khilafat". And I read a headline in the Urdu edition to the effect that "it was a conspiracy to throw bombs on Musalmans". The note of interrogation is absent. I congratulate the "Times".

* * * * *

I also congratulate our contemporary the "Khilafat" on its sense of integrity which reminds me. You have seen the press report about the "mixed reception" to Mr. Shaukat Ali. But, I am sorry to rub it in, you are incapable of understanding it except superficially and perfunctorily.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact it was given only to the "Khilafat" to penetrate to the real meaning of that report to wit, that (1) a large crowd of Muslims assembled to welcome the Maulana (2) a few Muslim Congressmen also arrived with black flags and (3) this produced widespread excitement or provocation among the Muslims. I think I must again congratulate the "Khilafat".

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Flagrant Breach Of Truce.

On the principle of attack being the best method of defence, a howl has been raised both in India and England over imaginary breaches of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement on the part of Congressmen. These tactics are rather played out. Government would do better if they left jackalish "martyrdom" to Anglo-Indians and the British die-hards and applied themselves to correcting the lapses of their own subordinates. What is happening in Gujarat is common knowledge. Here is another flagrant instance of how officialdom is defying the Truce. The Sind National College had been deprived of Government grant because Professor Vaswani had joined the Civil Disobedience movement. Whatever the merits of punishing an institution one of whose professors goes on leave and annoys the administration, the continued withholding of the grant after the Truce under which even Government officials are to be reinstated is a scandalous outrage. Respect for the Truce demands the restoration of the grant, and decency an immediate apology.

Plutocrats Fight Sky

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has maintained its worst tradition by referring the question of adult suffrage to a Standing Sub-Committee noted for its inactivity. No new arguments were advanced against the proposition, but Mr. H. P. Mody indulged in calling it all sorts of names. He called it a "sheer stunt" a "ridiculous thing," and a device to bring about the rule of a dozen persons who knew the art of leading the ignorant masses. If adult suffrage were such an effective device, prominent progressives would have tried it long ago. As a matter of fact they fight shy of it because they see in it the end of the rule of a dozen plutocrats. An effective way to hasten the advent of adult suffrage in Bombay is for the electors to make it an election issue and to support only those candidates who pledge themselves to support adult franchise.

Indianisation Of Police.

The niggardly manner in which the policy of Indianisation is given effect to in this Presidency is fairly well illustrated by the way Indians are promoted to the posts of Superintendents in the Bombay City Police. There are nine posts of Superintendents in the City Police, out of which only two are held by Indians, the rest being a preserve for Europeans. The injustice of such a policy must be patent to every one, as also the evil effects of the injustice. We understand that vacancies are about to take place soon in the posts in question. We trust the present injustice will be removed by every vacancy being filled by an Indian.

The "Hindu" Annual.

The "Hindu" Annual of 1931 is a good rupee worth. Its seventy and odd pages are packed with a number of articls of current interest by Indian and British writers. The chief Indian contributors are Mr. M. Ramaswamy, who writes on "The Federal Journey", Sir Nihal Singh, Dr. Sudhindra Bose and Lady Atul Chatterjee, who writes on "State of Indian Industries". And the chief non-Indian contributors are Sir Norman Angel, M.P., Mr. Issac Foot, M.P., Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P; Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., Mr. Wilfred Willock, M.P., Lt. Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. Gilbert Slater, Mr. Lawrence Houlman and Prof. G. H. Leonard. One does not expect quite so many British and comparatively so very few Indian contributors in a present day Indian Annual. The Annual is very well got up, and profusely illustrated with coloured and black and white pictures including a few excellent coloured plates. Altogether, the Annual is what it seems to aim at being, a smart, distinctive and popular publication.

Waxing Gloomy.

The gloomy Dean Inge was, we learn from a report in a contemporary, "at his gloomiest" recently while addressing a new "Individualist Movement. "He waxed eloquently sad over "a vast army of parasites," to wit, the unemployed who draw the "dole" and did not fail to sympathise, if only by implication, the Napoleans of "enterprise" who would have their workers go without necessities rather than allow their own luxuries of life to be serious affected. As was inevitable, he referred to Russia on which he always feeds his gloom. But Spain has provided him with an extra dish. Dean Inge is very happily sad. "The prospect of the establishment of real democratic institutions in that country," have given him a welcome opportunity of "lamenting their disastrous results." The world will sympathise with the Dean of St. Paul's. But we wonder when this Christian champion of Individualism would modify Christianity so as to satisfy his gloom over the disastrous results of democracy, to say nothing of Communism.

Independence Is Not Isolation

—:o:—

"NATIONALISM MUST BE PART OF WORLD INTERNATIONALISM"

PT. JAWAHARLAL EXPLAINS CONGRESS SCHEME

"Political parties are not purely political parties but parties with an economic programme with economic viewpoints, and they fight each other on economic issues. That is to say, to-day the questions that trouble the world are social questions in the larger sense and include economic issues, not so much purely political issues" declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a huge enthusiastic audience in Kandy (Ceylon).

Remarking that India is at present in a transition stage, Pandit Jawaharlal drew attention to the Karachi Congress resolution dealing with various fundamental rights and certain economic changes. He said he did not propose to go into the merits of the resolution which was immaterial, but the point was that Congress has been forced almost unwillingly to face the issues.

Congress was primarily a political organisation, and necessarily, because it had to face national issues first, but it found that it could not go on purely political lines. Congress, therefore, had to consider other matters because they were so bound up with the future well being of the people of the country.

TO END POVERTY.

The resolution gave an inkling of the kind of freedom which Congress wanted. The resolution may be criticised (it has been.) May be it was hasty. May be it is imperfect, but the point was that Congress and the people of India were gradually beginning to think on economic lines and of politics in terms of social and economic change.

The change has been coming for some time, in fact ever since Mahatma Gandhi came into Indian politics a dozen years ago. It may be that the kind of change the Mahatmaji wanted was not what other people wanted, but the point was that any change must solve social and economic problems—in a nut-shell it must solve poverty and must place power in the hands of those who represented the masses.

"Everybody understands," went on the Pandit, "or should understand, that nothing is more futile than a purely political change which removes, say a few English persons from dominating the country and replaces them by a few indigenous products, but otherwise does not change the political structure of the country." In his view this changed view point was the principal achievement of the Karachi Congress because he always felt deeply on this subject and believed that unless and until these tremendous economic changes took place there was no future for India.

SOMETHING WORTH WHILE.

"I cannot envisage," he continued, "I probably would not care to spend any time or energy or be prepared for what in a loose way is called sacrifice for a purely political change. Why should I take any trouble simply for the sake of a number of individuals? There is no question of trouble or sacrifice in working for an end one intensely desires.

"If I take trouble it is for something worth while, not trivial. Do you imagine India has gone through the fiery furnace of the past year for something trivial? Do you imagine that India is prepared to go through the same fiery ordeal, or worse, again for something trivial, some change in superstructure?

"If India has gained a great deal of strength in the past year it is because the vast masses of India participated in the movement. It was not the movement of a few, not the movement of such great persons as Mahatma Gandhi, greatly as he is responsible for the movement. It was a movement of the masses of India, a movement of the masses because the masses felt deeply the suffering they were undergoing, and because they felt equally the need for a change.

"They hoped the campaign would give that change and bring some relief as the end of the movement. And because the feeling was so widespread at the Karachi Congress their aspirations found vent in a somewhat imperfect resolution on fundamental rights and economic change.

MENTAL RUTS.

"There is a large number of young men present here and (without presuming to say anything about politics in Ceylon) I should like you to think about your future in terms of social and economic change. Come to any conclusion you like; it is immaterial, but I want you to get a move on and not enter into ruts because nothing is more terrible than mental ruts from which you cannot emerge.

"If anything is a sign of youth, it is its elasticity of body and of mind. As soon as the body becomes rigid you are verging on age. I hope you will make an attempt not to become mentally rigid, but keep the windows of your mind open for all new ideas, discuss them, come to some conclusion and act upon them.

"The centre of world history has shifted. The might of England had dominated the world for several generations. America could play a very important part, but potentially world history is taking shape in Asia. There is not the shadow of doubt that the future history of the world would be fashioned far more in Asia and America than in Europe. Nationalism in the narrow sense is a thing of the past.

NOT ISOLATION.

"When they spoke of Indian independence they did not mean isolation. As soon as India was free, her first business would be to cultivate as many foreign relations as possible with the rest of the world.

"Nationalism must be a part of world internationalism—that intense internationalism into which is woven nationalism and the social structure of the country with other nations of the world."—(By Telegraph.).

CHIRNER CASE

(Continued from page 1

on account of pain. Some people were giving him water. Witness saw three more injured persons.

WHERE WAS INSPECTOR PATIL?

In reply to the questions of Mr. Rege the witness said that fire was opened only a minute after the Police Inspector Mr. Patil was assaulted.

Where was Mr. Patil at the moment? Was he on the Maidan?—Yes, he was on the Maidan.

And where was Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar? Was he in front Mr. Patil?—The Mamlatdar had disappeared a minute before firing commenced. But when I saw him for the last time, he was in front of the Mamlatdar.

Witness was then shown a copy of "Lokahita," now a defunct Marathi daily of Bombay. In the issue which was dated October 7 it had published a picture of Miss Vimal Gupte, the daughter of accused Gupte and one Mrs. Ramibai Thakur, a Satyagrahi woman, who were reported to have rendered valuable service to the people when firing took place. Witness was asked if he could recognise them and he replied in the negative.

GUPTE WAS PACIFYING THE CROWD.

Witness further stated that there were about 10 to 12 Congress volunteers present on the occasion and he identified accused Nos. 31 and 32 as two of them. He had seen Gupte pacifying the crowd, but he had not seen Dhanaj, accused No. 18 doing the same work.

Witness further described how he went to the jungle on the next day of the incident and found the dead bodies of the Round Guard and the constables.

Was Shevde's death caused by a bullet wound?—I cannot say. I do not know how it was caused.

Was there a wound in his forehead?—Yes. There was.

Did it appear like a hole?—I cannot say that.

Do you know how the Mamlatdar died?—One Congress volunteer shouted that he was hit with a bullet and thereupon I came to know tat he was killed by a bullet.

You have said that the Police Inspector was hiding in another bush about ten or twelve paces from the bush under which you were hiding. Then why did you not go there and inform him that the Mamlatdar was killed?—That was not the time for it. If I had gone there the crowd would have killed me.

Did you not even inform him by shouting?—No I did not.

NEVER DISCUSSED THE CASE.

Questioned by Mr. R. P. Karandikar witness stated that he was still an orderly to Inspector Patil. They never discussed anything about the case. Witness did not knowh what evidence Mr. Patil had given in the case.

Do you feel that Mr. Patil has confidence in you?—I do not think so.

Since when it is like that?—It has always been like that.

Is it not that all the members of the police party were feeling the heat of the sun?—Yes. All of them were sweating.

Did anyone of them remove his rifle or other weapon?—No. No one of them did that.

What do you think would have happened if the Police had no fire arms?—I cannot say what would have happened.

Do you think police could save their lives because they were armed?—I cannot say that.

Proceding witness said that he did not feel the situation to be serious when Mr. Patil handed over his belt and revolver to the witness. But when there was a row he felt the situation to be serious.

Were you near Mr. Patil then?—Yes. I was.

When did you think that his life was in danger?—When he came down the hill and crossed the brook.

Were you aware of the fact that his revolver and cartridges were with you?—Yes I was.

AFRAID OF HIS OWN LIFE.

Then did you not remind him of it?—No. I did not.

Why did you not do it?—There was no opportunity for it. I was afraid of my own life.

Then why did you not use the revolver?—How could I do it. Besides I did not know how to shoot.

So Mr. Patil gave his loaded revolver to a man who did not know how to handle it?—I did not know shooting.

But if you knew it would you have made a use of it?—No. I would not have used it without a higher officer's order.

Do you have regard for Mr. Patil?—Yes. I respect him and have regard for him.

Would you do anything for him?—Yes. I would.

Would you risk even your life for him?—Yes I would.

WILL YOU TELL A LIE FOR HIM?

Then it is not unlikely to tell a lie for him. And I say that you are telling a deliberate lie to save Mr. Patil?—No. It is not so.

You have said that your haversack was snatched and you were assaulted. What were you doing then?—I was standing near the dead body of Mr. Joshi.

Who were the other persons near you whom you knew?—Drs. Khare and Phadke were there.

Suposing you filed a complaint about the matter. Who would be your witnesses?—Ganpat, the orderly of Mr. Joshi. I was assaulted when the doctors had left the place. There was no one except Ganpat.

Do you know that Ganpat has given evidence in the lower court?—Yes. He told me that he had done so.

Do you know what evidence has has given?—No I do not know that.

Did you not ask him what he had stated and especially what he had said about you?—No I did not ask him.

The cross-examination was not yet over when the Court rose for the day. Hearing will be resumed to-day (Saturday).

GANDHIJI'S SECRETARIAT FOR R. T. C.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

If the report of the Secretariat, that Gandhiji proposes to take with him for the Round Table Conference, be correct, then let me say plainly, that there are three obvious omissions. There must be

(1) A Constitutional lawyer and authority like Sir. Vijaya Raghavachari,

(2) An Economist like Prof. Shah Wadia or Joshi.

(3) And an all round administrator, legislator and strategist like Vir Vithalbhai Patel. These men will prove excellent and indispensible Counsellors to Mahatma Gandhi.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS BEWARE!

1ST ONLOOKER:—"What's this? Inspite of the flourishing condition of our Mills, the lot of the farmer seems to be worse than before!"

2ND ONLOOKER:—"Oh! Our Mill-owners prefer finer counts in cotton and buy Egyptian, East African and American cotton in preference to Indian cotton because they make 8 annas in the pound on the former and only an anna on the latter.

1ST ONLOOKER: "Then it means India must buy only coarse mill-made cloth because it ensures Indian Cotton being used; the finer the cloth the more certain it is that foreign cotton has been used!"

USE KHADDAR ONLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article regarding the use of foreign cotton by Indian mills in preference to our own home-grown cotton involving the consequent ruin of our cultivators who are the prime force of our movement and the backbone of our country has altogether altered my vision and from to-day I have resolved never to buy any cloth from the mill which uses foreign cotton.

May I request my sisters that they should rather put up with rough khadi made of Indian cotton than adorn themselves with soft mill saries made of foreign cotton?

Thanking you for bringing this matter before the public.—Yours, etc.,

SEVIKA.

What Is The Future Of The Anglo-Indians?

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page).

the Indian mode of living. For; one may ask as the "Madras Mail" comments—why should the Anglo-Indians attempt a standard of living which penalises their economic welfare and is foreign to their environment?

From her own experience the present writer knows that the wages of an Indian clerk or schoolmaster, etc., often of good education and breeding, is very much lower than that of an Anglo-Indian's, yet he manages to keep himself and family in comfort and refinement and maintains a prideful and dignified position much to be admired. It could in no way, lower the Anglo-Indian to follow such an example. Yet, the Colonel says that to copy the Indian standard of living would still further penalise his community. If he wants them to become Indianised why does he remind them that they must struggle on in their artificial standard of European living in order not to be "lowered."

Let us revert back to his speech of January 6th, 1925, when he said he could not find words strong enough to deprecate the attitude of some members of the community posing as Europeans. Perhaps, these have been waiting for him to lead the way? In his last speech in Bombay on March 20th., 1931, he complains that Anglo-Indians have always tried to emphasise their western origin and conceal as much as they could their kinship with Indians. In this respect the Colonel should be the last to throw stones. It would appear that in his recent speeches he has been trying to put the blame for his shortcomings on others. While the Colonel is endeavouring to alter the mentality of his people a little self-analysis would not do him any harm.

NEED FOR SELF-ANALYSIS.

If we can rely upon the statements made in "The Madras Mail", the Anglo-Indian community's principal faults have been that it has relied too much upon special favours and patronage and has develped a superiority complex towards Indians, and that its members have acquired a bad reputation for their offensive manners, then indeed a little self-analysis would not do them any harm. Let them take the advice of the "Madras Mail" and cease to think that they belong to the ruling race and that their spiritual home is in England.

Again, they cannot be blamed for thinking this. Did the Colonel not tell the representative of the "Morning Post" on December 2nd, that the Anglo-Indian community owed its very existence to those pioneer Britons who went out to India and helped to plant the Union Jack in that country? He overlooked the fact that this was nothing to be proud or boastful about. They were hardly pioneers such as we can describe the settlers of our colonies who endured every hardship and made countries. India was a ready-made nation with her industries, manufactures, art and culture. Some of the early British were legitimate traders, others were mainly mercenaries. No one can deny that his community owes its existence to those whom he wrongly and boastfully calls pioneers. This accounts for the tragedy of their position to-day. I say tragedy rightly because they are treated with scorn by Europeans, whom they try to imitate and tolerated by the Indians; whom they despise. The Colonel's boast of the public services rendered by his community does not hold water.

Progress in India is in no way due to them. Progress has come to every country in the world without the aid of Europeans who were in no way so advanced as India was before the advent of the British.

It remains to be seen what part the Anglo-Indian community mean to play in a New India. And, if there are any among them of worth they will show the world that it is not a community with an inferiority complex and by their actions repudiate and decline to allow anyone to lead them again into the humiliating position that they occupy now.

HEALING THE BREACH IN INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Peace Conference In Bombay Next Week.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President All-India Railwaymen's Federation has addressed a circular letter to all Trade Unions in India, in the course of which he states as follows:—

Since the split in the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur in 1929, the Labour Movement in India has suffered a reverse from the effects of which it has not yet recovered. In its present disorganised condition no effective lead is possible. Labour's powers of resistance to the aggressive action of the employers has been further weakened by an acute and world-wide economic depression aggravated by the peculiar political and economic situation in India.

Labour leaders have made several attempts to heal the schism; while those have not received the full measure of success, they have brought into clearer relief the lines of cleavage among the various groups; they have also revealed the fact that behind the cleavage there is a real unity of aim and purpose among the large majority of workers, and there is reason to hope that a lasting settlement is within reach if a strong and earnest endeavour is made by the leaders of all the sections.

Broadly speaking there are three groups; some unions have remained in the Congress in spite of the split; others have organised themselves into the Indian Trade Union Federation; but a large number including the Railwaymen's Federation have not yet identified themselves with one party or the other in the hope that by their neutrality a reconciliation will come sooner. The Railwaymen's Federation has never believed the split to be final and irrevocable; and as the strongest single Labour organisation in India, has it has consistently striven for solidarity. At the Delhi meeting of its general council in January last, a Committee suggested certain lines of approaching the problem; these efforts were resumed at Ajmere in March when the representatives of the two rival bodies informally exchanged views. Thereafter the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation formally appointed a committee consisting of Mr. V.V. Giri, the General Secretary, Mr. I. B. Sen and myself as the President of the Federation to invite the two groups and also the neutral unions to a final and fuller consultation for achieving unity. Under my instructions, Mr. Giri has already issued the necessary invitations for the conference which will meet in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th May at the Servants of India Society's Home at Sandhurst Road, Bombay. I cordially invite two or three representatives of your union to participate in the Conference.

A Press message says that Mr Subhas Chandra Bose proposed to hold the next session of the Trade Union Congress early in June. I welcome this announcement and would like to assist in making the session a great success. The primary condition for such success, however, is the achievement of unity among all unions. Without that solid foundation to work upon all our activities will be so much wasted effort. Mr. N. M. Joshi has promised to attend the conference on the 9th and 10th May and I am sending a personal request to Mr. S. C. Bose, Dewan Chamanlal, Messrs. Shivrao, Ginwalla, Ruikar, and other Labour leaders to be present at the Conference.

As I have already stated the situation is most serious; there is an appalling amount of unemployment in the country; retrenchment is rampant; cuts in wages are threatened in many industries and the Railway Board has set a very pernicious example by ordering wholesale dismissals on almost all Railways; the future is dark and uncertain; only by united endeavours and wise counsels can we hope to relieve the gloom.

MADHOWJI MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Red Flag Volunteers Picket.

The strike of the 3,000 workers of Madhavji Dharamsey Mill continued on Friday. The mill management posted a notice on the mill gates informing the 60 weavers who had struck work first that their wages would be paid.

Regarding the other workers, the notice intimated that they should resume their duties since they had struck work out of sympathy.

The operatives after reading the notice retired as they stated they had also struck work to redress their grievances. The mill was picketed by the Red Flag Union volunteers both during day and night.

"LAL BAVTA."

A New Marathi Workers' Weekly.

The "Workers Red Flag" (Lal Bavta) a Marathi workers weekly was out on May Day in Bombay. It is a paper devoted to working class interests and is edited by Mr. Sunder Kabadi. The weekly aspires to help in rousing the class-consciousness of the Indian workers. The first issue contains a number of articles dealing with the position of the Indian working class in the present political life of the country. It also contains articles on "Who Rules America?" "The Mill Workers Plight in Bombay", "the Genesis of May Day" and "The Position of the Depressed Classes in the Body Politic and Dr. Ambedkar's "leadership."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO'S MEETING

—:o:—

How Purchases Are Made

The Ordinary General meeting of Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., was held on April 28, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. S. Gillespie.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman referred to the trade depression and the difficulty of securing adequate orders. He observed that out of the total works orders valued at 22-1/2 lacs, the Company had been able to secure orders worth 4-1/2 lacs through the association of the Managing Agents with other companies.

The Secretary, Bombay Shareholders' Association then put a schies of questions eliciting replies which disclosed that various kinds of stores and machinery were purchased directly from or through the companies in which the Agents were interested, that the policy of making purchases on a competitive basis preferably by means of tenders was conspicuous by its absence and that the Directors exercised little control or supervision in these matters.

It was also brought out that a certain commission was paid to Messrs. Turner & Co., London, on the purchase of machinery required for the Company, but the Chairman declined to disclose the nature of the interest of the Managing Agents in Messrs. Turner & Co., London or vice-versa.

While the Chairman assured Mr. Kapadia that in the majority of cases steel was purchased in India, he could not give a definite reply to Mr. Kapadia's supplementary question as to whether the purchases in India were of Indian indigenous steel or of non-Indian imported steel. The Chairman also declined to state the percentage of expenditure to income in the various departments of the Company on the ground that such information was inexpedient in the interests of the Company.

Mr. A. D. Shroff then handed to the Directors a statement analysing the accounts of the Company from 1920 to date. After discussing various items in detail, he showed a progressive deterioration in the liquid resources of the Company. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., being predominantly owned by Indians, Mr. Shroff called upon the Board to place the insurance with Indian Companies, when the Chairman interrupted saying that his attention was never before drawn to this matter.

Several shareholders shouted, "What were the Indian Directors particularly Sir P. C. Sethna doing on the Board?"

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Kapadia then moved the following amendment:—

That the Directors' Report and Accounts be received but not adopted and that a committee consisting of Messrs. A. D. Shroff, Shaidas Maganlal, Choonilal Bhaichand Mehta, G. S. Minibeck and the mover be appointed to look into them and to report and that the meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 23rd June 1931 at 3-30 p.m.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar, observed that the disclosures made as

(Continued in column 6.)

(Continued from column 7.)

result of Mr. Kapadia's searching questions drove one more nail into the coffin of the managing agency system. The Directors being the agents of the shareholders were bound to give satisfactory account of their stewardship and it was unbusinesslike to take shelter behind legal opinions, however high, as was being done.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Phiroze Sethna suggested that in order to ensure co-operation between the Directors and the shareholders it was desirable to include a Director in the Committee. Mr. Kapadia welcomed the suggestion whereupon Mr. Gamadia's name was included. The amendment was then put to vote and was carried by a large majority.

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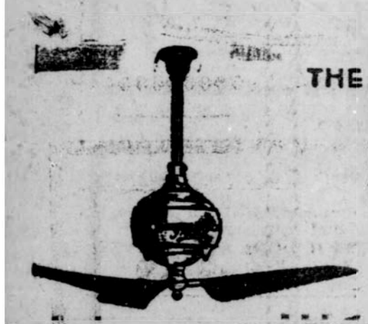

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LAMENT FOR WANT OF UNIFORM AIR POLICY.

British Opportunity In India And Burma.

"Flight", the official organ of the Royal Aero Club of Britain writes:—

We are coming to recognise that airways must be to the British Empire much what roads were to the Roman Empire. But we cannot frame one uniform policy for the whole Empire. We are hampered by its constitution. The British Empire is not one unit under an autocratic Government, but a Commonwealth of nations. Each unit controls its own finances and its own policy. It decides where it wants an airway, and, if so, whether it can afford to pay for one. A promising scheme of aerial transport may be held up by the poverty of a local government. Had there been such a thing as a common fund for Empire air communications, we might long ago have started an airway from British Guiana along the crescent of the West Indian islands to the Bahamas, with branches to Jamaica and British Honduras. The Home Government could not afford to finance such a scheme, desirable though it certainly appears to be, and the local governments in the West Indies could only offer insufficient subsidies. In the Africa airway, now in process of being established, we have a fine example of Imperial co-operation. The scheme has behind it two first-class governments, those of Great Britain and of South Africa, while the intermediate colonial governments contribute according to their means, and so get a great boon at an economical rate. But such co-operation is not always to be found.

SCHEME TURNED DOWN.

The latest example of an airway scheme being postponed through the political conditions of the British Empire was revealed the other day in the House of Commons by Mr. Montague. He said that the Government of India had abandoned ts intention of carrying the Eastern airway beyond Calcutta in view of the probable coming separation of Burma from India. It will be remembered that the intention had been that the Indian Government should extend its State airway this year from Delhi to Calcutta and then, as soon as possible, carry it on to Rangoon. Then came the Simon report and the Round Table Conference, from which it appears that Burma is to be politically separated from the Indian Empire. We are not concerned with the wisdom or otherwise of this proposed rearrangement. There is little enough in common between a Pathan from the North West Frontier and a Tamil Pariah from Madras, and there seems no typical Indian from whom the Burman is to be distinguished. In fact, the Burman is racially akin to most of the inhabitants of the Himalayan mountains, who are always reckoned as simply Indians. We seem to remember that Burma's claim to separation in the past was based on financial, rather than on national, grounds. At one time, and perhaps the condition persists, the Burman budget regularly used to show a surplus, and the Province thought it would be nice to keep that surplus for its own uses, instead of having to make a contribution to the common revenues of India. If a deficit had become a usual event, we may feel sure that the Simon Commission would not have heard much about Burma's desire for a separate political existence.

So, if Burma is soon to be a separate ently, it is inevitable that the Indian Government should drop its plans for starting an airway from Calcutta to Rangoon This will probably mean delay in getting that bit of the Eastern airway going, which is unfortunate. A new Colonial Government cannot be set up in a day, and if the change is to wait upon a general agreement as to the future constitution of India, the delay may become serious from the air communications point of view. On the other hand, the prospect of dealing with a Government of Burma rather than with the Indian Government is attractive. We may take it that the new Government will have money to spend on developing its own country, and that the interests of the great port of Rangoon will be far neare to the heart of the Government of Burma than they could ever be to the heart of the Indian Government. Rangoon is a very important centre, and its communications with London have been—in fact, are—extremely inadequate. Considering its actual distance from London as the aero plane fines, there is no great city in the Empire whose need for better communications is greater. It is only natural to suppose that an improvement of those communications will be one of the first matters with which the new Government of Burma will concern itself. Air transport may congratulate itself on that prospect.

BRITAINS GOOD FORTUNE IN BURMA.

We imagine, too, that sentiment in Burma will not raise the same difficulties as have arisen through the nationalist sentiment in India. Mr. Montague explained that in India it would be out of the question to give an air mail contract to any company which was not registered in India with a rupee capital, and with a majority of India directors on the board. That being so, a State airway is, perhaps, the best thing that we can hope for There is also a nationalist sentiment in Burma, but we very much doubt if it is so strong as to prefer an absence of rapid transport to transport provided by a British company. That, however, remains to be seen. Burman nationalism is inspired, we understand, by a much stronger resentment of Indian enterprise than of British enterprise. In fact, Imperial Airways may find a Government of Burma much more easy to deal with than the Indian Government has been found to be.

From another point of view the prospect of dealing with a Government which has funds in hand is pleasing. The service from Calcutta to Rangoon certainly ought to be run with flying boats, not with landplanes. This fact is not disputed, but at times the Indian Government, when considering this service, has talked about the higher cost of flying boats, and pleaded that it could only afford to start the service with landplanes. We hope that no more will be heard of this. It is a very great mistake to start a service with a class of aircraft which is not the right one for the specir circumstances of the route. If the Government of Burma will decide to have only the right class namely, flying boats, it will be doing the best for its own interests. Even some delay in starting the service may be well worth while in the end the service is started in the best possible way.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE

(Continued from Page 4).

the unhappy romance between makes of Annar a woman mo e Annar and the Prince Jehangir, should score a decided hit in every threatre whose patrons ap preciate the truly aristic. His tory and fiction have been adrotly blended in a powerful drama sinned against than sinning, and her pathetic end is a tragedy that will move every heart. In every respect the picture directed by Mr. Chowdri makes good. His excellent judgment is noticeable throughout in the characterizations of the players, the staging of the big scenes and the general atmosphere of the picture.

"Deva-Dasi" alias the "Bride of the Gods" released by the Orient Picture Film Company Ltd., and directed by Mr. Naval Gandhi is a hopeless picture. The picture according to my taste is very poor. The picture is one lacking in the action necessary to make an Eastern drama absorbing and interesting screen entertainment. The plot is wildly impossible and the characterization is exaggerated. A poorly built and lossely constructed scenario, ordinary direction and a total lack of histrionic ability on the part of the prncipal actor, Mr. J. Makhijani have done little or nothing to contribute to the picture's success.

Numerous times I have seen Indian pictures screened that have made me feel like having the producer electrocuted. At the expense of being thought o a "wet blanket," let me review the situation at it stands to-day. I honestly believe that we have not reached a point in showmanship which to all intents and purposes seems satisfactory. We have found that the bare screening of a film is not sufficient to attract and keep patrons; to-day the film is looked upon as a play, and not as a scientific marvel, and a feeling of incongruity is arising against the fashion of flashing on to the screen a number of different films in the same manner as we might allow the pages of a book to run through our fingers.

All correspondence, for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

"VITHAL IS VITHAL"

He Is Not "Spoilt"

Mr. N. T. Rao, Bombay, writes in reply to Mr. Rashid's recent comments in these columns about Indian film actors:—

"To compare Master Vithal to a spoilt child is really out of place. Master Vithal is after all Master Vithal. The most handsome actor and one who appeals to the audience the most. He is the most popular star and an idol of the cinema crowds. With the services of Master Vithal any Indian Film producer can expect high returns for his films. Master Vithal has his charm and

LAVISH PRODUCTIONS "BRAINLESS"

—:o:—

Victimise Public And Obscure Actors

Lavish productions on stage attacked. Actors see public victimised and themselves obscured by "brainless" extravagance.—Headlines.

A poor little, thin little, sad little play
Wandered forlorn in sagacious Broadway.
It was lacking in beauty and wisdom and wit,
Yet a lavish producer took pity on it.
He dressed it in silk from its head to its toes.
A whole hundred thousand he spent on its clothes;
And still it was only, in all its array;
A poor little thin little sad little play.
A good little, plump little, true little play.
Happened along at his office one day.
Its lines were so keen and its faults were so small.
It needed no ornamentation at all,
"But you're all full of brains," cried that manager gink.
"Do people attend the the-atre to think?"
And he turned it away, though it was, as I say,
A good little, plump little, true little play.—"N. Y. Times."

STORIES, NOT "STARS"

—:o:—

"Stars Mean Nothing" To Arlen

Michael Arlen, the famous novelist, could not accept an invitation to Hollywood to write talkie plots. He believes that an author ought not to write stories for individual stars.

"I would like to write for films," Mr. Arlen is believed to have said, "but I am not interested in anything beyond the story. Stars mean nothing to me, add should I think, be subvervient to the plot and not dominate it, as they tend to do at present."

Mr. Arlen is stated to be considering the purchase of a villa near Hollywood, where he will take up residence with his wife in the autumn, to study films and film production.

A New Theatre FOR BENGAL

"Natya-Niketan"

Mr. Probadh Chandra Guha, has now secured a well-equipped and spacious new Bengali theatre known as the "Natya-Niketan" with accommodation for 1,500 people. The adjoining grounds would provide the audience the opportunity, during the intervals, to "take the air". Every endeavour has been made to ensure the maximum amount of comfort especially to "Zenana" ladies whose section of the theatre is reached by a special starcase. The inaugural production was a social play entitled "Dhrubatara."

GROCK GRDWN ASCETIC

(Continued from Page 4).

of our time, and been applauded by the people of every country, I am tired of it all, and I have done with it. I have bought a small estate with a pretty house near San Remo, and that is where I hope to enjoy family life. My daughter is an excellent pianist (she took a first prize at the Conservatoire) and will be a first-rate musician. It is time for the clown to disappear.

"Yes, the clown will vanish, but not M. Grock. Money no longer tempts me, but I have always loved art. I made a film called 'Grock' in Berlin. It is an episode in my life. If a good film, which cost me £40,000. I wrote the scenario myself, not to save money, but because the fifty or so scenarios I read were all artificial and were just so many variations on the 'Pagliacci' theme. I wanted a bit of life, and so I wrote it myself. We built quite a theatre in the studio. Unprecedented. I put all my heart into it. Also without precedent, or nearly, Grock's heart. Sans blague How everyone will laugh! Why? I would rather weep."

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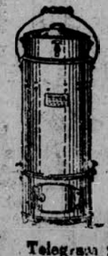

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Some Selections

—:o:—

(BY B. N. WAGLE.)

The work of self-culture, of self-improvement, cannot be a matter of indifference to any one, for upon it depends the happiness of our earthly homes, as well as our fitness for the enjoyments of a spiritual existence. The mainfold sufferings which noble beings here below endure for the sake of their beloved ones—friends for friend, parents for children—do but help us in this work of discipline, and although these fears, these cares, these sacrifices, may remain unrequitted here, eternity brings the recompense.

—H. O. WARD.

To do that which deserves to be written, to write that which deserves to be read, to tend the sick, to comfort the sorrowful, to animate the weary, to keep the temple of the body pure, to cherish the divinity within us, to be faithful to the intellect, to educate those powers which have been intrusted to our charge, and to employ them in the services of humanity, that is all we can do.

—READE.

Let man learn that everything in nature, even motes and feathers, goes by law and not by luck, and that what he sows he reaps. By diligence and self-command, let him put the bread he eats at his own disposal, that he may not stand in bitter and false relations to other men, for the best good of wealth is freedom. Let him practice the minor virtues. How much of human life is lost in waiting! Let him not make his fellow-creatures wait.

—EMERSON.

It is true that water is without form. But when it is frozen into ice it has a definite form. Similarly the formless Brahman assumes various forms under the influence of an aspirants devotion. As a toy apple suggests to one the real apple, or a photograph puts one in mind of his present father, so also images or symbols help the devotee to a real vision of God as He is.

—SHRI RAMKRISHNA.

Arise! Awake! and be ye sons of Shakti. The violent are not son of Shakti. All bhoga is violence with oneself. The truly strong are simple. Young men to-day run after pleasures and westen fashions. Shakti is built not in bhoga but in Brahmacharya, not in pleasure but in self-restraint. Young men true to the laws of Brahmacharya and filled with the spirit of service will liberate the long-suffered Shakti of India. For there is not true self-respect without reverence for the creative force within us; and there is no real religion without service of the poor and the suppressed.

—DAYANAND.

In order to attain God-consciousness, the first condition is to make God a reality so that He is no longer only an imagination.

—PIR-O-MURSHID INAYAT KHAIN.

The world is like water and the mind like milk. If you put milk in water, they get mixed up and you can't separate the two. But if you make curd out of the milk and churn that into butter, you may put it in water and it will float. Therefore you must first churn the butter of knowledge and devotion through practice in solitude. Then if you put it in the water of the world, it won't mix up, but will float.

—SHRI RAMKRISHNA.

If three hundred and thirty-three billions of Christs appear in the world, it will do no good, unless you yourself undertake to remove the darkness within. Depend not on others. All these processes of joining this Church or that, this Society or that Society, worshipping and this Christ or that Krishna, this fetish or that, will avail nothing. Do all that you like, but it will avail you nothing. The only remedy is Light, and Light is living knowledge, living faith in your Divinity. That is the remedy, there is no other.

SWAMI RAMTIRTH.

ARYA NIVAS

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MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF WISDOM

—:o:—

(Selected by:—Prrastandeb.)

To know is to be initiated to God ..... Through ignorance man is as it were isolated from nature, enclosed within himself and reduced to fashion for himself a fantastical non-ego on the model of his own person.

RENAN.

* * * * *

Man communicates with things only by knowledge and love: without knowledge he loves but idle fancy. Knowledge alone furnishes the basis of reality necessary to life.

—IBID.

* * * *

If we examine carefully what commonly attaches men rather to one opinion than to another, we shall find that it is not the insight of the truth and the strength of arguments but some bond of self-love, of selfishness or of passion.

—NICOLE.

* * * *

Love resembles death in this that it is the annihilator of snobbishness, pomposity and vulgarity.

—MEHER BABA.

* * * *

The way to Thee lies over grief and pain;
The soul gropes on, the darkness doth remain
We only look upon the perfect face
When the lamp failing, shows the quest in vain."

* * *

Do not be afraid of self. You merely do not possess but actually are Soul and the soul is but one Paramatman. If you fear self you make God aloof from and independent of you.

—MEHER BABA.

* * * *

It is the mind that makes a man rich. You have become the begger of beggers through desires. A desireless man is the richest man in the world. Desire is a mode of the emotive mind. It is the enemy of the peace.

—SWAMI SIVANANDA.

* * *

To pray for victory (in war) means asking God to bless the use of poison gas, boiling oil, incendiary bombs, treachery, lying and bayonets. If God really blesses the use of such things, the world would do better by cursing than by worshipping Him. A country which can only be defended by war, such as is described in "All quiet on the Western Front," is not worth defending. It is high time that Christian Churches washed their hands clean of this war business. There cannot be a just war. It is far better to die clean than live through the vileness of the next war.

—THE REV. RHONDDA WILLIAMS.

* * * *

People are willing not only to tolerate, but even to approve, in churches what they would not put up with for a single moment in a concert-hall. Late and irregular attendance, copper collection, bad music, and silly sermons badly delivered, were things which happened regularly in thousands of churches, and nobody seemed to mind.

—REV. T. H. TARDREW.

* * * *

The worship of a God who takes sides has been our undoing.

—EDMOND HOLMES.

* * *

The warld is the canvas
On which the Divine Artist
Paints his master piece
In pigments of the soul;
But let us not forget
'Tis our hand wields the brush."
Do nothing—even to please Me or the world against the dictates of your conscience. And firmly and unhesitatingly do what you think to be right and proper, despite the opposition of the world. Let your mind be as firm as a rock that resists strong beasts of wind from all sides, without moving an inch.

—MEHER BABA.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Next Session In Calcutta

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement:—

It will be admitted on all hands that the Eleventh Sessions of he All-India Trade Union Congress is considerably over-due. Unfortunately owing to circumstances beyond our control viz., political crises though which the country had to pass during the last twelve months, the session could not be held last year as required by our rules. In the meantime the workingclass movement has not been able to make headway and in some places has even received a set back. It has threfore become imperative that the Congress should give the movement a healthy lead as soon as possible.

CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

Since my release I have received representations from various Unions in different provinces urging for an early sessio of the Congress. When the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress met in Calcutta in November, 1930, there was an understanding that, if for any reason it was not possible to hold the Congress in Bombay, it would be held in Calcutta. Thereafter consulted the General Secretary and some other friends of the A.I.T.U.C. and they agreed with me to summon the session in Calcutta as early as possible. In December last year the Trade Unions in Bengal had decided in a meeting to invite the session to Calcutta, and in order to ascertain that view again, I convened a conference of the representatives of Unions in Bengal on the 23rd instant at No. 1, Wellingdon Square, Calcutta. Besides 21 Unions being represented, a member of the Executive Council of A.I.T.U.C. also took part in the proceedings of the meeting and it was unanimously decided to hold the Eleventh Session of the Congress in Calcutta not later than June next.

With a view to making all the necessary arrangements for the session a Provisional Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Mukunda Lall as its Secretary and the office has been located for the time being at No. 5 Pollock Street, Calcutta.

NEED FOR UNITY.

In the interest of the workingclass movement in the country it is not only desirable but essential that a united front should be presented against the exploitation of the toiling masses at the hands of the capitalism which is backed by British Imperialism. I, therefore, appeal with all the earnestness that I can command, to all workers and their Unions for assistance to achieve success in effecting unity within the trade union movement. With a view to discussing the question of unity and exploring avenues that will lead to a settlement and to closing up of the ranks, a meeting of representatives of the different parties and also a meeting of the executive council of the A. I. T. U. C. will be held in Calcutta some time before the Congress assembles. I eagerly expect to receive helpful response from all quarters in the attempt to restore unity within our ranks.

On my lips are the words of a lover;
My heart is a flame like a sword
To burn through all veils and discover
A path to the One, the Adored.

—M. STARR.

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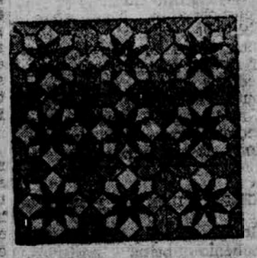

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MUSLIM'S & ELECTORATES

—:o:—

Plea For Morley's "Via Media"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the conclusion of the Muslim Conference at Delhi we have had another point of view represented at Lucknow with regard to the nature of an electorate suitable to the Musalmans. Now whatever may be the outcome of these deliberations, one thing is certain—that is, there is to-day more sentimental antagonism than genuine difference of opinion between, what now may be called the two political sections of thinking Musalmans. This lamentable controversy about joint or separate electorate has gone so far as, perhaps, to make the desired unanimity a distant goal, and it seems that both these parties would go on wasting their energy for a vain demonstration of their strength and will continue considering it incompatible with their political aspirations to aim at a happy compromise.

It is common ground now that the Musalmans require certain safeguards against possible aggression by the majority community and, therefore, there is no difference of opinion as to the proposition that seats should be reserved for Muslim representatives in the Legislatures. And again, it is only to emphasise the necessity for the safeguards that one section of Musalmans demands joint electorates while the other insists on maintaining separate electorates; that is to say, both regard their respective schemes only as a means to an end, and never an end in itself. If the Muslims were only to realise this and tried to examine the nature and triviality of their differences they would work for achieving unanimity among themselves. If the two opposing sections cared to find a via media for themselves they should consider definite schemes which may be acceptable to both.

So early as 1907 Lord Morley brought out a fine scheme for minority representation through electoral colleges. It is a pity that his idea has never been given the consideration it really deserved. I venture to suggest that when statutory safeguards for Muslim interests are agreed upon, an electoral scheme based on Morley's idea will secure effective and genuine representation for the Mussalmans. An outline of such a scheme may be drawn as follows:—

1. Universal adult sufferage to be provided for.

2. Musalmans to have a number of seats reserved in legislatures.

3. Every Muslim and non-Muslim constituency to send elected delegates' in specified numbers to become members of the electoral college of that constituency. The election of delegates is to take effect under a scheme of separate electorate, due regard to be given to the question of weightage for minorities in this election.

4. These electoral colleges to elect from among their own members (delegates) or from outside Muslim and non-Muslim representatives to the legislature, always maintaining the minmum representation fixed for the minority community. Election at this stage is to take effect by means of single non-transferable votes, viz every elector in the "college" to have one note exercisable in respect of one candidate only. Again, the election is to proceed on the lines of joint electorate, viz every elector may note for any candidate belonging to any community.

I should admit that schemes like the one given above would appear rather complicated on first sight, but I am positively sure that once it is clearly defined and understood it will prove as simple and convenient to work as any other so far suggested. From its nature it should be just as acceptable to the other communities as the other schemes which have been under consideration for some time.

It will be noticed that in the second stage of election the policy is to introduce the advantageous features of joint electorate. Since the delegate-members of the electoral college will be voting freely for members of the opposite community as well, there is a greater chance of excluding candidates with reactionary tendencies. I may just as well add that this scheme contains features which will immensely discourage expenditure beyond proportion on election campaigns, because no amount of such prodigality in the first stage of election can fully insure the ultimate success of a candidate, and election in the second stage (viz from the "college" to Legislature) will admit of only fair canvassing. This is an omportant aspect of the constitutional question which concerns every community and should not be lost sight of inspite of the controversies we have to face to-day.

This scheme is put forward in the expectation that it may help in bringing together the two important sections of Muslim opinion and it is hoped that it would be acceptable to everyone who wishes to see the growth of common nationality among different peoples in India, and a moment's thought may be given to the practical aspects of the above mentioned scheme from this point of view.—Yours, etc.,

MASUDUL HASAN,
Bar-at-Law
Khan Bahadur
Ex-M.L.C.
Rampur State U. P.

NON-BRAHMINS FOR PURNA SWARAJ.

—:o:—

Poona Conference Resolutions

SUPPORT TO IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

POONA, April 30.

The meeting of the Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress which was opened here by Sir A. P. Patro this morning passed the following resolutions and unanimously elected Sir A. P. Patro as President and Leader of the All-India Party.

1. The Non-Brahmin Congress supports generally the recommendations of the Round Table Conference that the future constitution of India should be on an all-India Federal basis. That until the full details are worked out, this Conference is unable to express its final opinion and authorises its representatives to co-operate with the Congress and all other political parties at the conference to obtain the greatest possible freedom for India's people.

FOR PURNA SWARAJ.

2. That the special provisions, reservations and safeguards proposed by the Round Table Conference during the transitional period should be such as not to derogate in any way from full responsible Government—Purna Swaraj—in the Centre, nor they be such as to vest power in the hands of the Capitalists and intelligentsia to the detriment of the real people of the country. The scheme must recognise that the country can be governed only by the active and willing assent of the people.

3. This Conference declares that in any scheme of Reforms, fair and adequate representation of all classes and communities in public services should be guaranteed.

4. This Conference while declaring that communal representation is not the ideal political principle, believes as a temporary measure, that individual units of the Nation should be protected till they attain the stage of self-help.

5. This Conference appeals to all classes and communities for unity and goodwill with a view to arrive at a permanent solution of communal difference. This committee is prepared to assist the efforts of all other political parties for effecting such union.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that Mahatma Gandhi has already taken up the problem of bringing about the communal harmony with considerable prospect of success.

6. This Conference expresses its disappointment at the inadequate representation of non-Brahmins of Bombay Presidency and the total absence of representation of non-Brahmins from Central Provinces and Berar at the Round Table Conference and suggests to the Viceroy to nominate four more representatives for the two Provinces.

SUPPORT TO IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

7. While supporting the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement arrived at in Delhi, this Conference urges on the Government of India to take immediate steps to convene the second Round Table Conference at an early date.

8. This Conference regrets that the Sub-Committee formed in accordance with the recommendations of the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference to work out a scheme for Indian Sandhurst, does not include representatives of the martial races of Maharashtra and Southern India, but includes two Brahmins, who belong to a community which has contributed no military services in the past.—A. P.

MUSLIMS AND B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I suggest that in the forthcoming B. P. C. C. elections, a sufficient number of Nationalist Muslims who believe in Joint electorates ought to be given a chance. This is very essential from various points of view. The best way to do this would be that the Nationalist Muslim Party should elect or nominate members and these should be adopted by the various wards. I hope Congress leaders like Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Nariman, Munshi and others will see the wisdom and advisability of this suggestion and use their influence to have the nominees of the Muslim Nationalist Party duly elected.—Yours, etc.,

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AGRICULTURAL UPLIFT.

STIMULATING SUGGESTIONS IN A MARATHI NOVEL.

(BY JACOB B. ISRAEL.)

More than a year ago I wrote in the columns of "The Chronicle" on the vital subject of the great necessity of agricultural and village uplift in India. Matters seem to be practically at a standstill. I am reminded of the subject by the perusal of a Marathi book called "Mazen Ramayan". It was brought to my notice casually, at a Talkie Cinema show I happened once to attend, by a gentleman sitting next to me. The reading of the book proved charming and I much regretted that the dreams in the book did not prove a reality in India ages ago. Had that been the case foreign rule in India would not have even been heard of. The book deserves to be translated and read in all the languages of India.

WANTED. SACRIFICING WORKERS.

The most significant part of the book is the "Sarla Ashram" at pages 205 to 221. This reminded me of the subject mentioned by me earlier. I have voiced the same for a life-time, but, my cry has remained as unheeded as the cry of a Pelican in the wilderness. We need Ashrams and Missionaries with attributes such as romance makes the "Sarla Ashram" to possess. These will guide villagers in agriculture and uplift and thus raise them to a level far more different, felicitous and free than at present. The Ashrams and Maths we have now all over the country, with immense wealth attached, though originally meant to be the same as dreamed of in the "Sarla Ashram," have for ages past proved places for human luxuries. Let all these be immediately converted into a reality of "Sarla Ashrams" and the country will soon begin to be different from what it has been.

INDIAN MISSIONARIES FOR UPLIFT.

What I like society to aim at is to create like Christian missions in India a class of Missionaries, in Ashrams or otherwise, to work at bare cost of maintenance in order to guide agricultural and village society to a level higher and freer than what it exis's in at present.

The aims to be achieved by these means are very material. Not only there is to be more food and ample felicity of life by augmented produce and income, but, there is to be side by side a peaceful undisturbed existence. In village life much of the rowdy grasping spirit at present against each other has to be grappled with and much of the spirit of earning by crime has to be controlled not so much by the use of the rod as by moral elevation and by finding peaceful occupations for society in general. Once the Missionaries and Ashrams conquer rural mutual strife and coveting, all need for a costly Executive and a Judiciary and a huge army and police will fast disappear. Also needs for heavy taxation will vanish and the King's demands will automatically be in proportion to bare necessity, and perhaps, reduced to a minimum as the King or Government of a country has not in such conditions to attend to anything more than defence against foreign enemies.

IN DAYS OF ISRAEL.

Primitive Israel enjoyed the best self-rule which has ever existed in the history of humanity. The secret lay in self-control imposed by the Ten Commandments. Each one treated his neighbour like himself and thus there was a peaceful and free existence in the love of God and man. Let the Sarla Ashram of 'Mazen Ramayan' prove a reality in India and it will soon appear that foreigners and Indians will be acting on a footing of equality and undisturbed freedom. All feud between man and man is thus sure to end for ever.

...MILLS IN BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

A COMPARISON AND A CONTRAST.

(BY N. T. D.)

Every man who is connected with mills directly or indirectly knows that Bombay mills, in general, show poor results when compared with mills in Ahmedabad. It is often asked why this is so and it seems most of the people have one or more fixed ideas on the question and press their view-points accordingly. You may hear one explaining that wages and other expenses are lower in Ahmedabad and another saying that millowner in Ahmedabad is more industrious and personally supervises the working while his brother in Bombay manages from his office chair in the fort, relies more on his manager and is engaged in various other businesses besides mills. You may hear a third one with some knowledge of the internal working of a mill explaining that mills in Ahmedabad use better cotton, are more recent and, therefore, get better production.

CONFUSED IDEAS.

There is no wonder that there should be a confusion of ideas on this question because it is a simple question with a complicated solution. Only those who have good experience of working of mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad can attempt to find a plausible solution.

It is sad to think that even those who ought to know better and are vitally interested in the question do not go deep into it. I heard a mill agent in Bombay in 1926 explaining away that Ahmedabad mills were not doing anything magical, that conditions in Bombay and Ahmedabad were nearly the same, only they had cheap cotton. When you think, however, Ahmedabad mills have been consistently making profits this solution does not hold water. Again there is no co-operative buying of cotton in Ahmedabad and it is not likely that all mills have cheap cottons of the nearly the same price. Still a large number of them show credit balances from year to year.

BOOM PERIOD AND STRIKES.

It may be noted that during the boom period profits of Bombay mills were much larger than those of Ahmedabad mills allowing the smaller size of Ahmedabad mils. Since the commencement of the depression in 1923, however, the position became vice versa and has unfortunately become worse today. It is true that Bombay mills were hit hard by three long labour strikes with the consequent disorganisation in working piling up of fixed charges and loss of important cloth markets, but it must be admitted that general awakening to the real state of affairs came too late in Bombay and before mills could do much in the way of improvement, labour disputes lowered the power of endurance so much that the severe depression of 1930 has hit Bombay mills to the flesh. The advent of 1931 has raised hopes high in every breast but much remains to be done before Bombay mills can realise these hopes.

CAREFUL AND CAUTIOUS AHMEDABAD.

Ahmedabad mills have a totally different tale to tell. They saw the coming cloud in 1923 and set to put their houses in order. They reduced wages by 15 per cent. though after a stoppage, scrutinised other items of expenses went direct to consuming centres to sell their cloth and realised better rates by doing away with middlemen's profits. They also improved efficiency in production. In this they were inspired by the examples of one or two new mills which started working in 1923 and made large profits inspite of heavy interest charges paid by them. They turned to advantage the three long stoppages of Bombay mills and strengthened their hold on upcountry markets. They were thus favoured by circumstances beyond the control of Bombay mills to the great disadvantage of the latter.

The condition at present obtaining, however, is that Ahmedabad mills sell their cloth cheaper than Bombay and still have a margin of profit while Bombay mills lose. This is a state of affairs which cannot last long and needs to be remedied as early as possible. Ahmedabad mills have monopolised some of the best lines and Bombay mills have to rely mostly on their specialised sorts or lose in competition.

REMEDY FOR BOMBAY.

The remedies to remove this disability are difficult to seek and apply but not impossible if one is after the task seriously. Undoubtedly mill management is a complicated job and those at the head have to bear the brunt of the mistakes, follies and dishonesties of men working under him, also the vagaries of markets. Leakages on any account that may exist in the complex organisation and working of a mill affect the net results in rupees, annas, pies. It often happens that two sister mills show different results and although all the materials necessary for comparison are ready at hand, it is difficult to point out exactly where the difference lies. It is all the more difficult, therefore, when you start comparing groups of mills with manifold differences in their workings. However if a comparison of principal items and factors affecting the net results be made, conclusions of importance can be secured.

(To Be Continued.)

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION

New Rules—A Blessing

(From A Correspondent).

The new Rules, under which examinations of candidates for the office of an advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay will be held, were published in the Bombay Government Gazette for April 23. A persual of the rules shows that most of the complaints and grievances that had found expression in letters to the press and representations made to the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Bar Council have been removed. The examination will hereafter be held twice a year as some years before in February and August, and in September, only this year. The examination will be in two parts, it being open to the candidates to offer themselves for examination in Part I or II or both at the same examination. No age limit or sexual disqualification is there, the only requisite being that a candidate ought to be a matriculate of the Bombay University or have passed the School-leaving Examination or a similar examination.

The most important change, for which there is reason for the candidates to be particularly grateful to the Bar Council and the High Court is that they have brought down the per centage for passing. A candidate will now have to obtain 50 per cent. of the total number of marks, it being enough to secure 40 per cent. for passing in either of the parts, whereas a total of 60 per cent. was necessary heretofore. Another important change is that instead of six papers there will now be seven, new subjects being the Law of Land Tenures, the Insolvency Law, and the Law of Relief to Deccan Agriculturists. Intending candidates may be disposed to complain against the addition of these subjects. But that would be clearly unreasonable in the face of the other concessions. Most of the candidates are expected to practise law in this Presidency if they take to legal practice at all and a working knowledge of the laws added for study is quite necessary. The Bar Council has earned rightfully the gratitude of all poor and lower-middle class students for whom taking the LL.B. degree was beyond their means, but who believed they had talents for the legal profession, by making these new rules. There used to be a prize for the candidate who stood first in examination known after the late Mr. Justice Macleod, but no explanation about it is to be found in the new Rules.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In yourk yesterday's dak edition correspondent from Wadhwan Camp placed before the public some suggestions to be taken into consideration by the ensuing Kathiawar Political Conference. I would like to request your correspondent to enlighten the public about the place where the Conference is to be held. On inquiry at Wadhwan City where the office of the Conference is situated no proper information about the matter is obtained. Perhaps your correspondent from Wadhwan Camp and his friends are thinking of holding the Conference in their own place but perhaps the matter has not become so ripe as to be placed before the public If so the public of Kathiawar in general and of Toranagar and Wadhwan City in particular will have the decision of your correspondent and his friends from Wadhwan Camp very gladly and enthusiastically.

The other day the same correspondent through your paper gave publicity to a report that the youths of Kathiawar were thinking of consulting Mahatmaji about the future work in Kathiawar. On inquiry at the office of the Youth League at Wadhwan City as well as at other places it was found that this news has also no foundation. The youths of Kathiawar know how much valuable the time of Mahatmaji is, and that there are other workers and leaders in Kathiawar like Messrs. Manilal Kothari Fulchandbhai Shah and Amritlal Sheth whose advice would be quite enough for the present.—Yours, etc.,

V. C. B.

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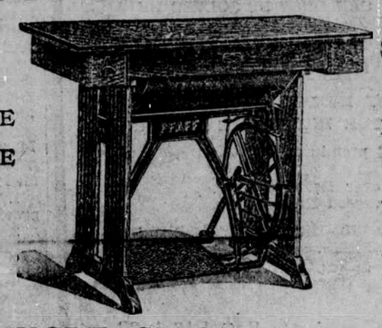
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WEST END
CINEMA
Lamington Road.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 1.

In spite of a decline of about 10 points, but our market is correcting oversold position. There was heavy short covering by some professional operators and there was extension demand for contracts. The market being liquidated it was difficult to supply the need of shorts and prices quickly advanced. Prices opened at Rs. 184/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 183/12 on tired long liquidation. The local feeling is inclined for a natural reaction and heavy short covering hardened prices to Rs. 186/. Further buying improved prices to Rs. 187/. Liverpool market opened strong at a rise of 6 points. Later cables from Liverpool showed a rise of 13 points and prices in our market advanced to Rs. 188|4 when some liquidation relapsed prices and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M 181
Broach J|A 187|8
New Broach A|M 203|8
Oomra May 159
Oomra July 163|8
New Comra D|J 173|8
Bengal May 144.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 1.

May	120.50
August	118.90
November	118.60

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 1.

100 Patel Cotton Wun 183-1|2
100 Patel Cotton Hinganghat 168-3|4
100 Patel Cotton Pandurna 170
100 P. Chrystal and Co. Hansi 149
100 " Aligarh 149
100 Perystal and Co. Banusa 153
200 Viram Ludha Broach 183-1|4
100 Oshman Suleman Broach 181
127 Toyomankwak Karanja 157
255 Toyomankwak Broach 165-1|2
153 Toyomankwak Dhamangaon 161
100 Toyomankwak Hingoli 158
99 Toyomankwak Nimarkhedi 165-1|2
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Broach 183-1|4
108 G. G. Kesha and Co. Hingoli 160

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.
Bombay, May 1.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Between midnight and daylight continued rains Central Belt and Arkansas.

READY COTTON MARKET.
Bombay, May 1.

To-day there was brisk demand for Spot Cotton and it is reported that about 30,000 Bales were sold. Both Ahmedabad and Bombay Mills as well exporters were free buyers. Indian cotton prices being attractive there is improvement in the export demand and if American markets advance there is likelyhood of broadening the ready cotton demand.

Some firms are expecting large consignments of American cotton for sale to our mills but there seems no chance for immediate sales of foreign cotton. Those mills who have imported foreign cotton are losing heavily on their purchases made higher prices.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 30-4-31	8575000	6167000
Receipts Yesterday 30-4-31	26000	6000
Exports to date 30-4-31	5998000	6263000
Stock at Ports 24-4-31	3532000	1658000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-4-31	1176000	980000
Stock at Liverpool 24-4-31	1114000	952000
Visible Supply 24-4-31	6976000	4094000
Quantity in Sight 24-4-31	12406000	13202000
Quantity out of Sight 24-4-31	8510000	10375000

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 1.

Broach A|M to-day 3500; total 33,400.
Oomra May to-day 900; total 900.
Bengal May to-day 1300; total 1,300.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	3
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	3	9
Silver, Ready "	42	8	6
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	6	0

WHEAT & LINSEED.
Bombay, May 1.

Linseed May	7	0	0
Linseed Sept.	6	15	6
Wheat May	3	14	6
Wheat Sept.	3	14	0

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MUSLIM MOB EMBRACES VIDYARTHI

—:o:—

CONGRESS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, April 30.

Under Mr. Zafrulmulk, officiting Chairman, Mr. Sunderlal, secretary, Mr. Manzarali Sokhta, members of the Congress Enquiry Committee took evidence.

Witness Mr. Riaz-Ahmad said the majority community thought it could easily ovtrcome the minority community in Cawnpore. The witness complained that with a few brilliant exceptions the local Congressmen had communalist outlook. On 24th March afternoon he wanted to go to his house from the mill where he was sewing. But Ahmod Daroga advised him not go there otherwise he might be killed as the people had gone mad. Mr. Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi with about 6 volunteers arrived at Naya Chowk on March 25 after noon. Witness knew one Muslim volunteer. For the rest he could not say whether they were Hindus or Musalmans. Witness requested him to take him to his house behind Karim-ki-Chakki as his father, wife and other relations were there. Vidyarthiji's party agreed to go there with the witness8 the whole party moved when the Muslim volunteer asked them all to wait at Mahawir Mathiya Chaubegola as there was a big Muslim mob. The head Muslim volunteer alone went and informed the mob that Vidyarthiji was coming to pacify the feelings. When the volunteer returned the whole part moved forward.

MUSLIMS EMBRACE VIDYARTHI.

In the Muslim mob there were about 200 persons including several prominent 'pahilwans' like Chunni Khalif. They embraced Vidyarthiji. Vidyarthiji told them that some Hindus were bottled near Karim-ki-Chakki. Chunnia ogered help to rescue them. The whole party moved to the witness' house. The witness shouted to his father to open the door. His father opened the door when witness' wife with 24 other Hindus including seven women, four children came out. Chunni took Vidyarthiji away. Witness along with others came to Halsey Road. Witness saw there Chunni and others but not Vidyarthiji. Some Musalmans including Pathans asked repeatedly witness and the party to go to the upper story of the house near by as there was danger.

Vidyarthiji asked Chunni why witness and the party were detained. Chunni replied that that there was danger all round hence they were detained. Vidyarthifi asked all to follow him towards Chaubegola.

Near the Mahawir Mathiya another Muslim mob came from other side of Bakrmandi with 'Kantas, Ballam" etc. They wanted to attack women. Chunni came forward, raised hands and stopped them from attack. Witness sent the whole party to Chaubegol and himself waited. Vidyarthiji who remained behind talking with some Muslims. At this stage witness was examined in camera.

Mr. Irfan Ahmed said that the relation between were strained since Shudhhi, and Sangathan movements and when outside leaders like Malaviyaji came. Coercion in 'hartal' and forcible suspension of vehicular traffic were the cause of the riots on March 24. The Hindus first played the aggressive part. After this Muslims looted Hindu shops on Meston Road. Some Muslim corpses were noticed being brought from Badshahinaka. These excited the Muslims.

At witness' request the Collector consented to go and see the Chowk Bazaar. The mob surrounded him. Mr. Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Collector advised the Collector to leave that place at once as there was great danger. The official party at once dispersed without reaching the mosque. The Collector went away through lanes avoiding main roads leaving witness and other Muslims behind. Rioting followed, but the Police remained silent spectators. The Hindu mob burnt the Chowk Sarafa mosque, killed 'moazzin', while the Muslis also burned Meston Road temple. Except Vidyarthiji no Hindu or Muslim leader tried to restore peace. The Muslims generally believed that the Congress wanted to establish Hindu Raj and ignored the Muslims' legitimate demands. The number of dead was about 500. Daya Narain Nigam, Principal of Hiralal Khanna and Mannilal took part in rescue-work. Hindus were given shelter by Babban Mubarakali.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF MUNICIPALITY IN WITNESS-BOX.

Hafiz Mohd. Siddique, Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, said, the strained relations between the Hindus and Muslims in Cawnpore began in 1916 and were further aggravated as a result of the Reforms of 1919 and the Shuddhi, Sangathan and Tanzeem and Tabligh speeches of communal leaders. The local minority community was inferior in wealth and education to the members of the majority community and they never liked being governed by the majority community. While the Hindus were vigorously engaged in the Congress movement and made great sacrifices, the Muslims as a community, kept aloof. Desperate attempts to secure their co-operation were made and those Muslims who wanted to join were diligently dissuaded. The Hindu cloth dealers were not allowed to sell foreign cloth while the Muslim shops took advantage. The Muslims resisted their shops being picketed. The Hindus naturally resented the entire Muslim attitude. The Muslims thought the victory of Civil Disobedience movement made the Hindus vain-glorious. The riots at Benares, Agra and Mirzapore affected the Muslims. The immediate cause of the riots was the forcible 'hartal' compelling people to close shops.

The Afghan Consul in Bombay (centre: in English costume) photographed at Azad Maidan, soon after the Id prayers, along with the Imam, Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani and Maulana Irfan.

choose to take immediate and stringent measures, because they were displeased with business men for helping Congress activities, and they wanted to show without the help of the authorities, they could not protect their lives and property. In January people were prohibited to keep Kantas, ballams pharsas, karoulis and big knives without licence. Inspite of this, no action was taken to recover these from the people. The continued presence of the Kotwal in Mr. Siddique's place, Meston Road during all the days of the riot and his not moving about in the city had a very bad effect. The greatest blunder committed by the local authorities was the use of the private telephone of Mr. Siddique for their purpose, with the result, several complications arose and the Hindu public could not get proper response. Hafiz Mohammed Siddique a particular friend of the Kotwal took undue advantage of the position and often used to give direct instructions to the police on the phone.

On the 26th, when Commissioner Kunwar Maharajsingh accompanied with Babu Vikramajitsingh and Hafiz Mohamed Siddique visited my residence, my uncle requested him to bring the present situation under immediate control as the police was very inactive. Thereon he immediately replied "people have so long abused the police; now they seek their help" he went away and on his return, his car got punctured by chance and I could then get a chance to talk to him personally. In the course of the conversation as asked "what Congressmen are doing now? Why do they not come forward to control the situation?" I humorously remarked that with the power and arms, Congressmen could control the situation within 24 hours. Afterwards, he instructed the police present there to disperse rioters with lathi charge. The Head Constable asked if lathi charge was not effective, could he open fire. The Commissioner replied that under no circumstances firing should be resorted to. It is quite obvious therefore that the Hindus have lost all faith in the District Magistrate, Kotwal and Sub-Inspector.

Babu Brij Narain Miroutra was the next witness who submitted a written statement. When Mahatma Gandhi launched his movement of civil disobedience, the Hindus with rare exceptions either took active part in the movement or fully sympathized with it. While the Hindu cloth dealers were picketed so that not an inch of foreign cloth should escape, Mahommedan shops were not picketed, because the Mahommedans as a class were opposed to the movement and showed fight. Of course, two volunteers were placed in front of each of the Mahommedan shops on the Meston Road to indicate technical picketing. Hindu firms surrendered to picketing, and some of them even subscribed to the funds in aid of the movement. Several Mahommedans took full advantage of the movement and started new cloth shops on parade and other Mohallas. Mahommedans of Cawnpore are communalists and did not approve of the civil disobedience movement.

Witness then gave details of Tanzeem Organisation and activities of Communalist leaders like Maulana Shaukat Ali.

NO POLICE PROTECTION

Criticising police arrangements witness said that Messrs. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi and G. G. Jog in their attempt to pacify and rescue people received no help from the police. The Kotwal's attitude was reported to be partial and unsympathetic. This attitude was reflected in the rank and file of the police to some extent. Even Seva Samiti people came to me and complained that they could not get armed guard to rescue the Hindus from Mahommedan quarters and to remove the wounded and the dead from there. The presence of the Military was effective but the area of their influence was confined to narrow limits. When they passed the main roads badmashes engaged in loot and arson are reported to have retired to adjoining lanes, to come out immediately.

WHAT AUTHORITIES SHOULD HAVE DONE

The authorities should have arrested persons attacking Meston Road temple and thus should have avoided infuriating the Hindu mob attacking the mosques and counter retaliation on part of the Moslems. I believe this could have been effected without serious resistence. (b) They should have opened fire if the mob offered resistance (c) They should have distributed armed guards in affected areas under Deputy Magistrates to patrol within well-defined limits and to take prompt action wherever necessary. Special arrangements should have been made for the outlying parts for which outposts had been recommended (d) They should have similarly distributed the military into patrols the strength of each patrol to be twelve (e) They shou'd have called out air force to reconnoitre. This would have been very effective, when the riots had spread to outlying parts (f) The District Magistrate should have accompanied the patrol of the military and personally supervised the affected areas (g) Known badmashes, history sheeters and Kabulis against whom there are several reports should have been arrested and bound over (h) leading men of both communities should have been called to meet and discuss and go out with armed guards to pacify people and warn them of the consequences.

Martial Law was unnecessary, but compared to the present losses it would certainly have been the lesser of the two evils.

MAGISTRATE'S OVER CONFIDENCE.

Babu Mahadeopersad, contractor and leather merchant submitted a written statement. According to him Government always prosecuted Congress men who went out in Prabhat Pheries but never diverted its attention towards Tanzeen processions, though they were provocative. "In my opinion, civil authorities altogether failed to make any adequate arrangements for the safety of life and property of the public, and that is why the riot assumed this serious shape. In 1927 the police seeing that the District Magistrate was particularly anxious, took every possible step by arresting the badmashes and safeguarding the interest of the public. But such steps were not taken this time, simply because either the District Magistrate did not give proper weight to the seriousness of the riot or having full confidence in the capability of the police and other local officers did not himself care to pay much attention to it.

NEXT STAGE OF ADVANCE

Lord Willingdon To Make Announcement

TORIES EXPLOIT CAWNPORE TRAGEDY

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 30.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires to his paper that the "Morning Post" and other papers display lurid accounts about the Cawnpore riots which are exploited by many Conservative speakers, who represent the Muslim as the chief sufferers, use the episodes as reason for the insistance on safeguards with protection for minorities. Conservative members of both the Houses of Parliament are threatening more opposition to Government's Indian policy as a result of alleged breaches of the Delhi Agreement by the Congress of which newspapers including the "Times" have given misleading accounts. Statements attributed to Gandhiji regarding the missonaries rankle is causing disquiet amongst those sympathetic towards Indian aspirations. Labour circles hope that progress will be possible if the communal problem is settled.

I understand that an announcement will be made very shortly regarding the next stage in India's political journey by Lord Willingdon. Lord willingdon has been advised by some to hasten sending sane delegates from England to study the Indian situation. It would appear Dr. Sapru pressed upon the Viceroy the advisability of hastening steps for the second R T. C. in view of Gandhiji's threa to start Civil Disobedience agai

The Lords debate on India definitely marks the deadening d hard opinion in England is the comment made in Congress circles. "The Hindu" says that if the really vital safeguards and reservations are not open for further discussion, there is no sense in inviting Congress participation in the Conference.

SWADESHI MAKES HEADWAY

—:o:—

Industrial Programme For Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, April 30.

Afghanistan is to have an industrial revolution. The first consignment arrived here and at Quetta, from Europe of a large indent of machinery with which Nadir Shah hopes to start cotton spinning and weaving mills at Kabul, the first Afghan paper manufacturing mills at Jalalabad and woollen weaving and spinning mills at Qandahar. This is in accordance with the promise made by Nadir Shah at the time of his accession to the throne in his proclamation in which he mentioned ambitious schemes of starting canals, railways and agricultural improvements aiming at making Afghanistan a self-supporting and progressive country.

SWADESHI SPIRIT.

The Kunar forests at Jalalabad province can supply wood pulp sufficient to keep the mills working all the year round. Kabul already possesses a woollen mill but the demand for country made cloth having been on the increase of late on account of Nadir Shah's preference for Afghan made cloth it is intended to start new woollen mills at Qandahar where finer wool is available at cheaper rates and climatic conditions are more favourable for factory working than at Kabul.—A. P.

PROF RADHAKRISHNAN FOR ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

OOTACAMUND, April 30.

The Government have lent the services of Professor Radhakrishnan to the Andhra University of which he has recently been elected Vice-Chancellor.

Dewan Bahadur Ramunni Menon has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH INDIA

—:o:—

Will Recommence If Picketing Stops

LONDON, April 30.

Satisfaction is expressed in Manchester shipping circles regarding the case presented by the cotton deputation in London.

Sir Edward Rhodes in an interview said that the "efforts which are being made to rationalise the Lancashire cotton trade will fail unless we are allowed to con our Indian trade free from interference by boycott and picketing. We who know India and are engaged in trade with India are confident that business in Lancashire cotton goods will quickly recommence if the merchants and dealers in India could be assured of freedom from interference."

A. C. Laycock, Chairman, India Merchants Bureau, who was member of the cotton deputation declared: "At last we have got politicians moving on behalf of Lancashire".—Reuter.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

Intense Campaign To Be Launched

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 30.

A campaign that promises to remove the last inch of foreig cloth has been set on foot by th Madras Congressmen. The Cl boycott Committee has been formed with Mr. Prakasam as president and Mr. Satyamurthi, M. Nageswararao, Mr. Bhashyam a Miss Krishna Bai as members They are forging plans for a intense and fierce picketing campaign.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

—:o:—

Sind G. O C. To Join Class

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 1.

Captain Jeshtaram Bhavanjee has been deputed by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to receive training in the colunteers Officers Training Class to be started by Dr. Hardikar under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal at the Congerss House, Bombay, from the 3rd instant and on return he will organise the volunteers here. He left by boat last night and will arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning. He was Officer Commanding the volunteer on the occasion of the session of the Indian National Congress and was Officer-in-Charge of volunteers during the Satyagrah movement when he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500.

120 MOPLAH PRISONERS RELEASED FROM ANDAMANS

MADRAS, April 30.

One hundred and twenty Moplah rebellion prisoners arrived in Madras to-day from the Andamans "en route" to Malabar. All of them had been sentenced to transportation for 14 years but were released on completion of nine years. It is stated that there are about 300 such prisoners still in the Andamans undergoing 20 years imprisonment.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT RANDER

—:o:—

Boy Under Arrsst.

SURAT, April 30.

A terrible bomb-like explosion occurred yesterday evening at Rander 12 1/2 miles from Surat in a Hindu house as a result of which a boy named Balubhai aged 14 was seriously injured in his arms and leg. The details show that the boy Balubhai was within closed doors experimenting with what is described as the preparation of a bomb with certain explosive substances when the mixture exploded with a terrible noise injuring the boy seriously. The doors of the house were broken open by passers by and the injured boy was removed to hospital.

INJURED BOY UNDER ARREST.

The Surat police arrived at Rander at 9 p.m. and held an inquiry into the matter up to 3 a.m. They arrested the injured boy.

A BOY FROM BOMBAY.

It is said that the boy who is Soni by caste was mostly staying with his father at Bombay. When the incident occurred no men member was present in the house but a few women members were present. The house is now under seal and the police are investigating.—A. P.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES

—:o:—

Sind Muslim Leader Speaks Out

DEPLORES COMMUNALISTS ATTITUDE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 1.

A public meeting was held at Hyderabad on 26th April when Rais Allmahomed Beloch a leading nationalist and a big zemindar in an impressive speech pressed for Hindu-Muslim unity. He said that it was only in India that separate electorates were in vogue. In Egypt where Christians were in a substantial minority they never demanded separate electorates "it is a matter of great regret that some Mahomedan leaders, after signing the Lucknow Pact are demanding separate electorates. Islam can better be served by joint electorates than by separate electorates," he declared.

SEQUEL TO DELHI TRUCE

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Liquor Picketing Stopped In Surat

SURAT, April 30.

Liquor and toddy shop picketing which was going on during the civil disobedience campaign has now been stopped, declare the Secretaries of "Women's Temperance Association'. They further declare that all men as well women volunteers have been d banded and the Association its has been dissolved for the present. They also say that the public is warned, therefore, against dealing with the picketers in future or helping them monetarily.—A. P.

"TOO MANY BATHS IN CITY"

—:o:—

Evidence In Medical Bath Case

"There are too many Baths in the city" remarked a police witness at the resumed hearing of the Medical Bath Case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

In this case, Mary Patro and A M. Lobo said to be the owners of the Medical Bath, Dhobi Talao, which was raided by the police on March 24 last, are charged with living on the earnings of prostitution.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

The prosecution witnessess were cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, defence pleader. Rachel Evans, a Russian Jew Girl said that she was employed in the Medical Bath for a period of five weeks. During this time the first accused went out of Bombay once and in her absence Babi managed the business. She admitted that she was massaging men in the Bath, but this did not mean that she had any objection to massaging women. In fact she used to give massage to women also.

Ganiram Sharma, a man employed in the Kashmiri Hotel in the same building where the bath is situated said that he had no quarrel with the accused nor did he threaten him with the words "I will have the Bath closed within three days."

Inspector Bird who raided the Bath on March 24 in his cross-examination said that there were "too many" baths in the city and that girls were employed in many of them.

This finished the cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the prosecution, informed the court that some of the persons found in the Bath during the raid had given fictitious addresses and consequently the police were unable to trace them. One or two of them were unwilling to come before the Court and give evidence and he requested that summons be issued against these witnesses.

The case was then adjourned to Monday.

Eye-Witness' Graphic Story.

DEATH.

—:o:—

HOW VIDYARTHI MET HIS

CAWNPORE, April 30.

Mahomedans were standing there on enquiring from them, we were told he had gone towards Lathi Mohal after rescuing a few ladies. But this was all false. We searched all Hindu-Musim quarters, but could get no clue of him. In this interval we received several false telephonic messages and went down many places but without any result. On receiving news that Vidyarthi was missing the public got very much excited but they were pacified by us by saying he might be still living.

On the hartal day a Mahomedan C.I.D. employee was requested to get down from his cycle at Badshahi Naka and on his refusing to do so, boys pelted stones at him. This C.I.D. was chased by a number of Hindu youngmen. The C.I.D. man on reaching Moolgunj began to shout that Hindus were attacking Mahomedans and he had very narrowly escaped being killed. Mahomedans hearing of this collected in large numbers and afterwards a riot took place Some Mahomedan cloth and toddy shops were picketed in the beginning of Congress movement and picketers were beaten three months after the start Congress movement Mahomedans started their organisation under the name of tanzim.

The police were present there in large numbers and volleys of stones were being thrown from both sides. But the police were standing as spectators. Mr Vidyarthi seeing the situation severely criticised the attitude of the police, which he considered, was reprehensible.

NO ORDERS TO INTERFERE.

On our way back, we saved a hosiery shop belonging to one Mr. Abdulhaq from being looted. Mr Vidyarthi asked the sowars stationed there as to why they were silent spectators, while looting was going on. They replied that they had no orders to interfere. We proceeded towards A. B. Road temple and actually found it burning. One man from the upper storey of the temple was requesting the Kotwal with folded hands to save him, but no attempt was made to save him. It is absolutely far from truth to say that one of the preliminary causes of the outbreak is forcing the Mohammedan shop-keepers to close their shops and join in the hartal I personally approached many Mohammedan shop-keepers residing in Hindu quarters who totally refused.

OFFICIAL APATHY.

There is a general feeling amongst the commercial classes that the local authorities did not

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